REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

COCHIN

FOR

THE YEAR 1093 M. E.

(17th August 1917 to 16th August 1918)

ERNAKULAM:

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

Cochin is a Native State on the west coast of India, bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency on the north, north-west and north-east; a small portion of the south-west is washed by the Arabain Sea; and the State of Travancore forms the southern boundary. It lies between 9°48′ and 10°50′ N. lat., and 76°5′ and 76°58′ E. long., and has an area of 1,417¾ square miles according to the cadastral survey of the State, of which about 605 square miles are forests. The forests contain teak, ebony, blackwood and other valuable species of trees. The State enjoys the benefit of both the south-west and north-east monsoons.

2. The population of Cochin, according to the Census of 1911, is 9,18,110, of whom 4,57,342 are males and 4,60,768 females. The majority, 67·06 per cent. are Hindus, Christians forming 25·38 per cent, and Mahomedans 6·95 per cent. There is also a small community of Jews numbering 1,175. More than half the population is employed in agriculture. Rice is the staple food of the people.

3. Very little is known of the early history of Cochin. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin claim to hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century and afterwards established himself as an independent Ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin, and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the Town of Cochin by the Dutch, with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom she remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between His Highness the then Raja and the Honorable the East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu, and to pay a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 annually in consideration of the protection from outside invaders. Since then, the State entered on an era of peace and progressive prosperity under the protection of the British power. In 1809, a fresh treaty was entered into, by which Cochin agreed to pay, in addition to the usual subsidy of one lakh of rupees, an annual sum equal to the expense of one battalion of native infantry, making an aggregate payment, yearly in six equal instalments, of Rs. 2,76,037. Subsequently in 1818, the annual subsidy to the British Government was reduced to Rs. 2,00,000, which forms the pecuniary obligation of the State at the present day.

4. His Highness Sri Sir Rama Varma, G. C. I. E., Raja of Cochin, was born on the 6th October 1858 and ascended the Musand on the 21st January 1915. His Highness the Raja's cousin His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., the late ruler of the State who abdicated on the 7th December 1914 and has retired into private life, was born on the 27th December 1852. Her Highness Ikkavu Thampuran, Senior Rani, was born on the 19th June 1841, and Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, on the 30th December 1861. There are besides, 98 male and 111 female members in His Highness the Raja's family.

5. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into five taluks, *viz.*, Cochin-Kanayanur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talappilli, and Chittur: in addition there is also the estate of Cranganur. The chief towns are Ernakulam (the capital), Mattancherry, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Vadakanchery, Chittur and Cranganur. The administration is conducted in the name, and under the control, of His Highness the Raja. The Diwan is His Highness' chief minister and the chief executive officer of the State, with whom the British Resident and the heads of departments correspond in all official matters.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

M. E. 1093.

(17th August 1917 to 16th August 1918.)

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PERSONNEL.

General.

THE year under report witnessed both the darkest hour of the struggle against Germany and her allies, as well as the beginning of that day of final victory, which when it had once broken, came with dramatic swiftness bringing Peace to a war-weary world. The State has had the privilege of making its contribution to that cause the justice of which is realised beyond any bounds of Country or Race, and it is with deep and heartfelt thanks-giving that the triumphant issue is to be regarded.

War Loans and Subscriptions.

2. By way of co-operation and assistance, the State has had the opportunity of contributing Rs. 14,26,880 towards the Indian War Loans, including stocks and bonds purchased by the people of the State. The Darbar also made a donation of nearly Rs. 32,000 in the year for war purposes and contributed another lump sum of a lakh of rupees which was however remitted only after the close of the year. A contribution of Rs. 16,100 was made to "Our Day" Fund as the result of the Fete and Sale held at Ernakulam. The State also furnished 581 combatant and 493 non-combatant recruits to His Majesty's Forces.

Honours.

3. The year is memorable in that the State had the proud privilege of receiving through its Ruler a distinguished mark of Imperial recognition—the bestowal on His Highness the Raja, of the Knight Grand Commandership of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Distinguished Visitors.

4. The late Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, C. S. I., Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, accompanied by Mrs. Gillman and the Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Murray, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, paid a private visit to the State during the year. The party arrived at Ernakulam on the 8th October 1917, and after a stay of two days they left for Parambikulam. Leaving Parambikulam for Trichur on 14th October 1917, they motored to Olavakode on 15th October 1917.

Among other important personages who visited the State in the course of the year and who were treated as State Guests were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bakewell of the Madras High Court and the Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili.

Death of His Highness' mother.

5. Owing to the lamented demise of the late Kunjamma Thampuran, His Highness' mother, in Kanni 1093, and the connected ceremonies that had to be performed daily for one year, His Highness remained throughout the year in Tripunithura.

The Ruling Family.

6. Four male and six female members were born and one male and three female members died during the year in His Highness the Raja's family.

The British Resident.

7. Mr. H. L. Braidwood, I. C. S., continued to be the Resident throughout the year under report.

The Diwan.

8. Mr. J. W. Bhore, B. A., I. C. S., continued to be the Diwan.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE financial position of the State at the close of the year under report compared with that at the close of the previous five years is shown in the subjoined statement:— Introduction.

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus	Net surplus
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1088	47,88,710	40,79,881	7,08,829	9,00,871
1089	47,06,999	44,05,596	3,01,403	12,02,274
1090	46,20,155	44,59,793	1,60,362	13,62,636
1091	48,17,536	44,71,082	3,46,454	17,09,090
1092	46,36,098	43,46,571	2,89,527	19,98,617
1093	53,99,835	47,19,113	6,80,722	26,79,339

Although the expenditure for the year was in excess of that of the previous year by close upon 4 lakhs, the increased revenue realised in the year besides enabling the Darbar to meet the additional demands went further to augment the net surplus of Rs. 19,98,617 to the credit of the State at the close of 1092 to Rs. 26,79,339 at the close of 1093, against Rs. 24,71,417 anticipated in the revised estimate.

10. The budget estimate of revenue and expenditure for the year worked to a surplus of Rs. 4,28,100, the anticipated receipts (excluding a sum of Rs. 6,88,396 taken credit for under the head "Transfer from Sinking Fund for the repayment of debentures") and expenditure being Rs. 48,96,100 and Rs. 44,68,000 respectively. The revised estimate anticipated a surplus of Rs. 4,72,800 on the basis of a total revenue of Rs. 53,76,600 and a total expenditure of Rs. 49,03,800. The actual financial transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 6,80,722, the actual gross revenue and expenditure being Rs. 53,99,835 and Rs. 47,19,113 respectively. The figures representing the transactions of the year fully bear out the observation made in the memorandum dated 10th August 1918 issued with the financial statement for the current year that "notwithstanding the stress of the past few years, the financial position of the State is at the moment distinctly satisfactory". Total receipts and expenditure;

CHAP. II.

11. The following statements exhibit the main heads of receipts as well as expenditure under service heads:—

RECEIPTS.

Heads of receipts	Actuals of 1093 Rs.	Budget estimate of 1093 Rs.	Actuals of 1092 Rs.	Actuals of 1091 Rs.	Actuals of 1090 Rs.
Land Revenue ...	11,85,545	11,54,600	11,62,541	11,45,792	11,77,928
Forests ...	5,07,649	4,13,300	3,97,044	5,89,207	6,06,058
Excise* ...	16,98,833	15,15,600	12,28,530	13,22,930	12,53,106
Stamps ...	4,95,616	5,04,300	5,19,071	5,16,234	4,39,413
Railway ...	8,87,643	8,00,000	7,93,489	6,94,023	6,68,795
Other receipts ...	6,24,549	5,08,300	5,35,423	5,49,350	4,74,855
Total of service heads	53,99,835	48,96,100	46,36,098	48,17,536	46,20,155

* Includes revenue from 'Salt', 'Customs', 'Abkari', 'Opium', 'Ganja' and 'Tobacco'.

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of expenditure	Actuals of 1093 Rs.	Budget estimate of 1093 Rs.	Actuals of 1092 Rs.	Actuals of 1091 Rs.	Actuals of 1090 Rs.
Land Revenue ...	2,13,988	2,05,900	2,02,912	1,97,124	2,01,179
Palace ...	3,92,000	3,92,000	3,92,000	3,92,000	3,79,050
Subsidy ...	2,00,089	2,00,100	2,00,089	2,00,089	2,00,089
Excise including Customs ...	3,74,759	2,07,100	1,84,791	2,08,959	1,97,354
Forests ...	2,34,944	1,95,000	2,82,413	2,45,159	2,74,960
Tramway ...	1,19,806	1,22,800	1,23,604	1,21,520	1,15,135
General Administration.	96,632	96,000	92,996	91,880	92,982
Law and Justice ...	1,95,985	1,92,600	1,93,932	1,95,655	1,88,597
Police ...	1,11,564	1,11,700	1,12,800	1,15,303	1,14,848
Education ...	5,88,736	6,10,900	5,50,428	5,26,094	4,93,486
Religious and Charities .	73,627	71,300	67,231	68,051	68,446
Medical, Vaccination and Sanitation ...	2,92,308	3,42,400	3,05,080	5,64,695	3,81,893
Pension and Gratuity ...	83,516	83,800	81,987	83,311	80,575
Public Works ...	6,68,487	6,66,400	5,70,754	5,17,346	6,93,191
Railway ...	4,35,013	4,00,000	3,99,078	4,86,389	3,95,326
Other expenditure ...	6,37,659	5,70,000	5,86,476	4,57,507	5,82,682
Total of service heads	47,19,113	44,68,000	43,46,571	44,71,082	44,59,793

SERVICE HEADS. Receipts.

12. The total receipts under service heads for the year, which are the highest on record, amount to Rs. 53,99,835, as against Rs. 48,96,100 anticipated in the budget estimate and Rs. 53,76,600 in the revised estimate. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 46,36,098, the revenue for 1093 showed an increase of Rs. 7,63,737. Almost all the heads contributed to increase the receipts. The increase is prominent under "Customs" being Rs. 3,00,378. This however is the result of the realisation during the year of the moiety of the net customs collections at British Cochin payable to the Darbar by the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention for the two years ending March 1917 and 1918. Increase is also specially marked under 'Land Revenue' (Rs. 23,004), 'Salt' (Rs. 66,160), 'Abkari and Ganja' (Rs. 91,212), 'Forests' (Rs. 1,10,605), 'Interest' (Rs. 50,927) and 'Railway' (Rs. 94,154). New assignments of lands made during the year mainly contributed to the increase under 'Land Revenue'. Under 'Salt' the increase was due partly to the new arrangement introduced in the year under which the merchants have to pay the Sirkar

the full value of salt purchased by them instead of paying a fixed portion to the contractor as heretofore and also to an increase in the price of salt. The increase under 'Abkari and Ganja' is the result of the better rentals secured at the auction sales for 1093 and that under 'Forests' is due chiefly to the higher prices obtained for junglewood and to a larger quantity of fuel supplied to the South Indian Railway Company, Ltd. The higher rate of interest secured on investments in the Banks and the loans given for agricultural purposes and to Co-operative Credit Societies, etc., account for the increase under 'Interest' while a growth in the volume of traffic over the line is the cause for the increased Railway earnings.

The only head showing any appreciable decline in receipts is 'Stamps', the decrease being Rs. 23,455, caused presumably by the prevailing war conditions affecting transactions. From what has been said, it will be realised that the high figures under "Receipts" during the past year, are due in part to temporary causes and must not be regarded as a net enlargement of income which can be permanently counted upon.

SERVICE HEADS. Expenditure.

13. The total expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 47,19,113, as against Rs. 44,68,000, the budget and Rs. 49,03,800, the revised estimates for 1093. The actuals for the previous year came to Rs. 43,46,571. The expenditure of 1093 was thus in excess of that of the previous year by Rs. 3,72,542. The increase under "Excise" alone came to Rs. 1,89,769 due, as has been explained, to the new arrangement under which the Darbar have to pay the full price of salt in the first instance to the contractor to be subsequently recovered from the merchants. Other noteworthy increases are under "Agriculture & Fisheries" (Rs. 66,283), "Education"(Rs. 38,308), "PublicWorks"(Rs. 97,733) and "Railway" (Rs. 35,935). With the reorganisation of the Department of Agriculture brought into force from the beginning of the year and the initiation of a thorough reform in its operations, a larger outlay had to be made to carry out the programme of work laid down in connection therewith which contributed to the increase under "Agriculture & Fisheries". The increase under "Education" is due to the opening of new Rural Industrial Schools and additional divisions of classes, the raising of standards in some of the existing schools and to the larger expenditure on account of special grants. The charges incurred in connection with the Tramway extension survey and a larger outlay on communications and buildings, especially works for the improvement of hospitals in the State in accordance with the quinquennial programme sanctioned by the Darbar, account for the increase under "Public Works". The increase under "Railway" is due to an increase in the working charges.

Against these increases there are decreases notably under "Forests" (Rs. 47,469) owing to a smaller expenditure incurred for removal of timber by Sirkar agency, "Medical" (Rs. 19,735)owing to the abolition of the agency in England for the purchase of stores and medical requisites as a result of which the advance outstanding with the agents was set off against the cost of medicines purchased during the year and "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 21,233) owing to the decreased expenditure under "Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges".

Opening and closing balances.

14. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 15,27,832, against Rs. 13,47,518 anticipated in the budget and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 17,98,921, against Rs. 16,47,514 anticipated in the budget and Rs. 15,78,228 in the revised estimates for the year. The closing balance consisted of the actual cash balance in the several treasuries of the State to the extent of Rs. 7,32,315 and the balance in current account with the National Bank of India Ltd.

amounting to Rs. 10,66,606. In addition to this, there were investments of surplus balances amounting to Rs. 14,70,155, of which Rs. 12,79,210 lay in fixed deposits in the National Bank of India, Ltd., Rs. 16,000 in the Seetharam Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Trichur, Rs. 1,08,445 in the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills, Rs. 35,000 in the Vaniampara Rubber Company, Ltd., Trichur, Rs. 15,000 in the Trichur Town Council and Rs. 16,500 in the Mangalodayam Company, Ltd., Trichur. The actual cash balance to the credit of the State at the end of 1093 was thus Rs. 32,69,076 (Rs. 17,98,921 in cash and Rs. 14,70,155 in securities).

State Loans and Sinking Fund.

15. The 4 per cent. debenture loan of rupees ten lakhs fell due during the year and debentures to the value of Rs. 8,96,300 were repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,03,700. Owing to the non-receipt of a few bonds from the holders thereof, the debentures could not be fully liquidated. The amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, namely Rs. 6,88,396, was transferred to the general balance and utilised for repayment of debentures.

Liabilities of the State.

16. The following statement exhibits the financial position of the State at the end of the year with that at the commencement of the year.

DETAILS.		AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.	AT THE END OF THE YEAR.
Liabilities.		Rs.	Rs.
4 per cent Debenture Loan	...	10,00,000	1,03,700
Deposits including Devaswam Fund, Town Fund, Palace Fund, Provident Fund, etc.	...	8,43,702	7,38,172
Remittances pending adjustment	...	1,35,533	1,19,044
Advances repayable	...	2,298	1,078
Total	...	19,81,533	9,61,994
Assets.			
Advances recoverable	...	2,00,618	2,87,067
Remittances pending adjustment	...	52,826	78,345
Departmental balances	...	7,423	6,845
General balance investments	...	15,03,055	14,70,155
Amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund	...	6,88,396	...
Cash balance	...	15,27,832	17,98,921
Total	...	39,80,150	36,41,333
Net surplus	...	19,98,617	26,79,339

Net surplus.

17. The State had at the end of the year a net asset of Rs. 26,79,339 after providing for all liabilities, against Rs. 19,98,617 at the beginning of the year. The anticipated assets at the end of the year, according to the revised estimate for 1093, were Rs. 24,71,417 so that the actual accumulated assets were Rs. 2,07,922 better than the revised estimate.

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION.

THE following Regulations were passed during the year under report:—

Regulations passed.

(1) Regulation I of 1093.—" The Cochin Village Panchayat (Amendment) Regulation ", providing that fractions of an anna payable as fees under the Regulation may be treated as one anna.

(2) Regulation II of 1093.—" The Cochin Cattle Diseases Prevention Regulation ", providing for the prevention of the spread of contagious or infectious diseases among cattle.

(3) Regulation III of 1093.—" The Cochin Passport Regulation ", prohibiting the embarking or disembarking at State ports without a passport.

(4) Regulation IV of 1093.—" The Cochin Agricultural Improvement Loans Regulation ", providing for the grant of loans by the Government for agricultural improvements.

(5) Regulation V of 1093.—" The Enemy Trading Regulation ", providing for the prohibition or control of trading by hostile foreigners and hostile firms.

(6) Regulation VI of 1093.—" The Glanders and Farcy Regulation ", providing for the better prevention of glanders and farcy among horses.

(7) Regulation VII of 1093.—" A Regulation to amend the Cochin Forest Regulation III of 1080 ", providing for the inclusion of sandalwood in the class of monopoly trees and also for the restriction of the transport of forest produce other than timber.

(8) Regulation VIII of 1093.—" The Cochin Penal Code (Amendment) Regulation ", providing for the award of enhanced punishment to habitual offenders in British and Travancore.

(9) Regulation IX of 1093.—" A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation I of 1085 ", providing that a breach of the rules under section 140 of Regulation I of 1085 shall be punishable with fine.

(10) Regulation X of 1093.—" The Cochin Extradition Regulation ", providing for the surrender to the State of Travancore of persons accused or convicted of certain crimes within the jurisdiction of that State.

(11) Regulation XI of 1093.—" The Cochin Village Panchayat (Amendment) Regulation ", providing that a Panchayat Court shall not allow Vakils' fees in cases tried by it.

19. The following Proclamations were issued during the year :—

Proclamations issued.

(1) Proclamation dated 15th Vrischigam 1093, promulgating a scheme for the better management of the Koodalmanickam Devaswam.

(2) Proclamation dated 12th Makaram 1093, prohibiting the tanning of skins in the State.

(3) Proclamation dated 13th Meenam 1093, prohibiting the export of silver bullion and coin from the State.

Rules issued under Regulations.

20. The following rules were also issued under the various Regulations in force :—

(1) Rules under the Co-operative Societies Regulation IV of 1088 for the deposit of security amounts of Government servants in Co-operative Societies.

(2) Rules under the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Regulation II of 1092 for the guidance of Benches of Magistrates.

(3) Rules under the Companies Regulation IV of 1080 directing that some additional regulations be observed for the discharge of the duties of Registrars of Joint Stock Companies.

(4) Rules under the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation for regulating the use of pipes and also for distributing and supplying drinking water to Towns.

Bills under consideration.

21. At the close of the year under report the following bills were under the consideration of the Darbar :—

(1) Insolvency Bill.

(2) Motor Vehicles Bill (since passed)

(3) Bill to amend the Civil Courts Regulation providing for the increase of pecuniary jurisdiction of Munsiffs.

(4) Christian Civil Marriage Bill.

22. In addition to the above Bills the Darbar had also under consideration the advisability of legislating in respect of the following matters :—

(1) The revision of the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation.

(2) The amendment of the Revenue Recovery Regulation.

(3) Nair marriages and certain connected matters.

(4) Lunatics.

(5) Patents and Designs.

(6) The prevention of cruelty to animals.

(7) The revision of the Companies Regulation.

(8) The prevention of juvenile smoking.

(9) The conduct of kuries or chitties.

(10) The importation into the State of living plants and portions thereof.

(11) The mode of recovery of penalties of security bonds executed by post office employees in the State.

(12) Amendment to the Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation for regulating and controlling traffic in streets, basins, canals, etc.

(13) Amendment of the Newspaper Regulation for enforcing the regular submission of reports due from printers, publishers, etc.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

MR. K. Shangu Warriar, B. A., was in charge of the department during the first six months of the year. From 1st Kumbham 1093, he entered on combined privilege leave and furlough for six months preparatory to retirement, when Mr. M. I. Virkkey, B. A., the permanent Senior Assistant Comptroller and *sub-protem* Secretary to the Diwan, was appointed to act as Comptroller of Accounts. Mr. Shangu Warriar retired with effect from 32nd Karkadagam 1093. Two temporary auditors on Rs. 30 and Rs. 25 were entertained for three months and four days from 13th Thulam 1093 for auditing the accounts of the Thirumala and Koodalmanikkam Devaswams. The department continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

24. Mr. T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer, B. A., continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year as Diwan Peishkar. Mr. A. K. Vengu Iyer, B. A., Superintendent of Land Records, having been appointed as acting Secretary to the Diwan, Mr. I. Achyutha Menon, State Surveyor, Northern Division, acted as Superintendent of Land Records from 27th Makaram 1093 till the close of the year.

During the course of the year, the pay of the last four grades of the clerical establishment of the Land Revenue Department was revised and that of the Manager of the Diwan Peishkar's office was also raised from Rs. 70—90 to Rs. 75—100. These changes resulted in a monthly increase of Rs. 61¼ in the permanent establishment charges. The Gollah attached to the Trichur Treasury, the Parvathiams of the villages of Narakkal, Kodassery and Kadavallur, the Menon of Narakkal and the Head Masapidies of the above three villages were also given an increase in their pay.

The temporary staff entertained in the Land Records Superintendent's office for the republication of village maps continued to work throughout the year. A special Parvathiam on Rs. 15 per mensem for two months was entertained for attending to the renewal work in respect of the Cochin Sirkar jenm lands in Puthenchira Pakuthi of the Parur taluk in Travancore and a temporary staff of a Special Officer on Rs. 150 and a clerk on Rs. 20 was also entertained towards the close of the year to help the Diwan Peishkar in the acquisition of lands required for the Tata Oil Mills Co., for the mill at Ernakulam. The post of the temporary clerk on Rs. 25 sanctioned for the Mukundapuram taluk office from 1st Vrischigam 1093 to cope with the increase of work was subsequently made permanent. The Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation which was under the Darbar's consideration towards the close of 1092 was passed into law in the year under report. The rules to be framed under the Regulation to regulate the grant of loans were engaging the Darbar's attention.

The number of coercive processes issued in the collection of revenue shows increase as compared with that of 1092. This is due to the general economic distress brought about by the war. It is however satisfactory to note that the percentage of collection was maintained at the same high level as in the last year and that the working of the department continued to be very satisfactory.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

25. Fifteen Village Panchayats were newly established, thus bringing the total number to 40, and six more Panchayats were invested with judicial powers in the year under report in the different taluks of the State. In view of their satisfactory work, the six Panchayats that were given judicial powers in 1092 were under section 57 of the Panchayat Regulation granted power to order on the application of the decree-holders, execution of decrees by the issue of warrants directed against judgment-debtors.

The Panchayats continued to do much useful work and have begun to inspire local confidence. The volume and quality of the executive and judicial work turned out is a high testimony to the part played by them in the administration of the State.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

26. Mr. R. A. Gayathrinatha Iyer, B. A., continued to be the Registrar of Co-operative Societies throughout the year. There were 44 Co-operative Societies at the beginning of the year. Fifteen more were registered during the year and the registration of one society was cancelled thus making a total of 58 in all. All of them were working at the close of the year except two. One of the societies registered during the year was the Cochin Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., the formation of which had been engaging the attention of the Darbar for some time. An additional Inspector of Co-operative Societies was sanctioned to cope with the increasing work of the Department. The order sanctioning the deposit of security amounts of Government officers was further extended to all Town Council officers and officials belonging to religious and other institutions under the management of the Darbar.

During the year the first conference of all the Co-operative Societies was held at Trichur presided over by the Diwan. The attendance of delegates and visitors was large and the interest taken was very evident. There has been much real progress in co-operation during the year, and the Darbar expect a large expansion of activities during the current year.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

27. Mr. I. Raman Menon, B. A., F. E. S., continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year. The development and improvement of agriculture in the State on modern lines continued to engage the Darbar's attention. Rules were laid down for the management of agricultural depots and for the conduct of Exhibitions and Shows in the State. A system of accounts and registers for the department was prescribed. A programme for a soil survey of the State has been drawn up. Agricultural classes were held in the Central Farm for imparting instruction in agriculture to the pupil teachers of the Sirkar Training school at Trichur. The Superintendent's proposals for opening an agricultural school in the Farm are under consideration. With a view to ascertain the effect on agriculture and its improvement, of the existing conditions of tenancy, tenure and taxation, an investigation was ordered, and the subject is now under consideration.

Proposals for opening an experimental cocoanut station in the Cochin-Kanayanur taluk are also under consideration. Two experimental depots were opened in the year in selected centres for the sale of timber for agricultural purposes at reasonable rates.

The investigation into the scheme for the improvement of irrigation and drainage facilities is being continued in different taluks of the State one after another.

Rules have been laid down for the better administration of avenues.

The preservation of the fish fauna of the State and the rules to be framed under the Fisheries Regulation to attain that end are engaging the Darbar's consideration. During the year a Cattle Show was held in Trichur. Two rural Cattle Shows were also held in the Cochin-Kanayanur taluk under the auspices of Co-operative Societies. The Shows proved successful.

MINOR IRRIGATION.

28. The maintenance and management of chiras, etc., coming under the Minor Irrigation scheme continued to be satisfactory under the supervision of the Diwan Peishkar. The programme for effecting repairs and improvement to the chiras, etc., referred to in para 27 of the Administration Report for 1091 was followed.

ABKARI.

29. Mr. H. W. M. Brown continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year. The Assistant Superintendent was on leave for three weeks from 14th Edavam 1093. The temporary warehouse at Ernakulam for the supply of arrack was maintained during the year. In view of the prevailing distress, the Darbar were pleased to grant a remission of two months' kists to the toddy shop licensees of Cochin and Cranganur, a remission of 1½ months' kists to those of Kanayanur and a remission of one month's kist to those of the Mukundapuram taluk, the total remission granted amounting to Rs. 43,803. A special temporary staff was appointed towards the close of the year to check smuggling of salt into the State.

The administration of the department during the year was satisfactory.

FORESTS.

30. Mr. K. Govinda Menon, M. A. (Oxon), D. D. R., continued to be in charge of the Department during the year.

The operations of the department were, as far as practicable, carried on according to the plan for the year which was based on the tentative quinquennial programme of exploitation and transport and on the working plan for the Medugal circle. The work of artificial regeneration of valuable species and the experimental growing of species not indigenous to Cochin forests were continued. With a view to find out industrial and commercial possibilities, a careful and systematic examination of all the resources of the forests was undertaken. The forest maps, which were under preparation, were completed, and a Forest Training School was opened at Trichur. The Trichur Timber and Saw Mills were sold to the lessee, Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetty.

The surveys of the lines for the proposed diversion and extension of the Tramway were completed in all details during the year.

ANCHAL.

31. Mr. J. I. Chandy, B. A., continued to be in charge of the department. The department underwent a slight revision in its permanent establishment during the year. In the temporary staff, there was an increase of three branch anchal masters, two anchalmen, two runners and a boy runner, owing to the opening of experimental anchal offices. Ten new letter boxes were planted during the year. The results of the working of the hundi system showed improvement. The question of revising the terms of the reciprocal hundi system with Travancore was still under correspondence.

JAILS.

32. The District Magistrate was *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Prisons. Mr. A. C. Augustus continued to be Superintendent, Central Jail, during the year except for two months, when he was on privilege leave. The Jailor, Mr. Labouchardiere, acted for him during the period. There was no change in the number of prisons. The staff of the Central Jail was strengthened by the appointment of three more warders to man the watch-tower. It is satisfactory to note that Government departments resorted more extensively to the use of the products of industries in the Central Jail. The work of the Jail administration has also been rendered more effective by the completion of most of the essential buildings in the Jail during the course of the year. The administration of the Cental Jail has shown steady improvement.

STAMPS.

33. The one anna receipt stamp which was used only for revenue purposes was withdrawn from circulation and the unified one anna stamp intended both for anchal and revenue purposes was introduced from the 25th Vrischigam 1093. A new die for the local printing of three annas section paper was received from Europe at the close of the year. The establishment underwent a slight revision during the course of the year. The attender's post was abolished and an assistant store-keeper on Rs. 20—25 was newly entertained. The pay of the counters was revised and made incremental. There was no change in the system of manufacture and sale of stamps.

POLICE.

34. Mr. M. A. Chakko, B. A., continued to be the Superintendent of Police throughout the year. The temporary staff of the River Police and of the Azhikode coast patrol continued to be maintained. No case of piracy was reported during the year. The Armed Reserve Force was, as mentioned in the last year's report, stationed at Trichur from 1st Chingam 1093. There was a decrease in crime, especially in serious crime. The work of the department continued to be satisfactory.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

35. Mr. K. Achutha Menon, B. A. & B. L., acting Government Advocate and Law Officer, was appointed as a temporary Additional Puisne Judge in the Chief Court for a short period of one week from 26th Makaram 1093. Mr. B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L., *sub-protem* District Judge, Trichur, was confirmed as 2nd grade District and Sessions Judge. He went on 3 months' privilege leave from 2nd Thulam 1093. Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon, B. A. & B. L., District Judge of

Anjikaimal, was transferred to Trichur, and Mr. V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer, B. A., & B. L., District Magistrate, was appointed to act as the District Judge of Anjikaimal, during the absence on leave of Mr. B. K. Raghavan Nambiar. The latter joined duty in the Anjikaimal District Court on the expiry of his leave. Mr. V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer was appointed as temporary Additional District Judge of Trichur in Mithunam 1093. The Small Cause Munsiff's Court at Cranganur, established as a tentative measure for one year from 1st Chingam 1092 was continued for 1093 also, and six more Village Panchayat Courts were invested with judicial powers under Regulation V of 1089 from 1st Edavam 1093. Mr. V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer, *sub-protem* District Magistrate, was confirmed in that appointment on 2nd Thulam 1093. He was on privilege leave from 3rd Makaram 1093 to 18th Kumbham 1093, when Mr. P. Narayana Menon, B. A., & B. L., *sub-protem* Sarvadhikariakar, acted as District Magistrate. When Mr. V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer was appointed as temporary Additional District Judge of Trichur, Mr. C. V. Antony, B. A., & B. L., Registrar of the Chief Court, was appointed to act as District Magistrate. During the year, three Bench Magistrates' Courts were established at Mattanchery, Ernakulam and Trichur.

Mr. T. A. Anantarama Aiyar, B. A., & B. L., Government Advocate and Law Officer, was on combined leave for six months from 9th Kanni 1093 and retired from service on 1st Karkadakom 1093. Mr. K. Achyutha Menon was appointed to act as Government Advocate and Law Officer both when Mr. Anantarama Aiyar was on leave and when he retired from service.

During the year under report there was some change in the constitution of the Law Committee. Mr. V. K. Kochunny Menon, B. A. & B. L., resigned his membership, and Mr. K. Achutha Menon, B. A. & B. L., High Court Vakil, practising in the Chief Court, was nominated in his place. The term of Mr. T. A. Doraswami Iyer's membership expired during the year and Mr. K. J. Guna Pai, B. A. & B. L., Chief Court Vakil, was appointed instead. The period of appointment of the clerk of the Law Committee was extended to one more year.

REGISTRATION.

36. Mr. A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year. To afford greater facilities to the people of Mulanthuruthy and adjacent villages, a registry office was opened at Mulanthuruthy as a temporary measure in the course of the year. The four temporary registry offices at Oorakam, Pazhanji, Kattur and Mala were made permanent from the beginning of the year. The village of Kurumpilavu was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Enamavu registry office to that of Kattur and the villages of Chiramanangad and Vellarakad from that of Kunnamkulam to that of Pazhanji. The number of District Registrars in each grade was revised from the beginning of the year. In the course of the year, the establishment of the Superintendent's office was also revised and strengthened.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

37. Dr. G. N. Coombes continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year. Two new dispensaries were opened in the course of the year. Structural alterations as well as additions, where necessary, to existing medical institutions so as to bring them up to the standard of modern requirements have been under the consideration of the Darbar and a programme of work has been accordingly drawn up which, it is hoped, will, when carried out, meet all reasonable demands in this direction.

CHAP. IV.

SANITATION.

38. The administrative agency remained the same as in the previous year. Rural sanitation was attended to by the Sanitary Department and the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancherry, Trichur and Chittur-Tathamangalam were under the management of the respective Town Councils.

The supervision and management of the water pandals in the State except those within the jurisdiction of the Village Panchayats were transferred from the Revenue to the Sanitary Department in the course of the year to ensure their working with greater regard to the principles of sanitation.

The works already carried out in connection with the Ernakulam Town Improvement scheme have, no doubt, achieved to a considerable extent the object they had in view. But experience has shown that further development of the scheme is necessary to secure their maximum efficiency and utility. Orders have accordingly been issued and a 5 years' programme of additional improvements to the foreshore, canals and basins has been drawn up.

As anticipated in the report on the administration for the year 1092, a substantial beginning was made in the year under report in the matter of improvements to the town of Mattancherry. These improvements mainly consist of the opening up of the town by means of new metalled roads and the construction of masonry drains. The works already carried out have greatly improved the sanitation of the congested localities.

DEVASWAMS.

39. There were no changes in the general constitution and organisation of the department during the year. Mr. K. Kelar Thirupad, B. A. & B. L., continued to be *sub-protem* Superintendent of Devaswams and Oottupuras till 26th Edavam 1093, when he went on leave. Mr. A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer, Superintendent of Registration, was in charge of the department for the remaining portion of the year in addition to his own duties as Superintendent of Registration.

The management of a minor Devaswam, viz., Athur Devaswam, was taken over by the Darbar under the provisions of the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation.

The honorary visitors appointed by the Darbar to important temples in the State rendered useful service by bringing defects and faults of management to notice thus enabling a more effective control to be exercised over these institutions.

PUBLIC WORKS.

40. Mr. G. E. Browning, M. I. C. E., M. A. S. C. E., was in charge of the department throughout the year.

The Water Works Department continued to work under the Chief Engineer.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

41. Mr. V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I. M. E., G. I. E. E., continued to be on leave. The post of the Mechanical Supervisor was temporarily abolished and the Inspector of Factories and Boilers was put in charge of the gas and electric plants in addition to his own duties.

INSTRUCTION.

42. Mr. F. S. Davies, Director of Education, was in charge of the Department till 17th Meenam 1093, when he went home on leave, and Mr. C. Matthai, B. A., Chief Inspector of Schools, who was appointed to act for him, was in charge for the remaining period of the year. There was no change in the general educational policy of the State, which was guided and controlled by the provisions of the Education Code. The preparatory classes sanctioned last year as an experimental measure were found to be useful and were therefore continued more extensively during the year. The post of an assistant lecturer in English was newly created in the Ernakulam College. A students' co-operative society was started as an experimental measure in the Government Training School. Permission was granted for special needle-work training in the V. J. G. L. & I. school, Trichur, in addition to the six months' course already provided for. Arrangements were made for giving practical instruction in agriculture to the pupil teachers of the Training School in the Central Agricultural Farm at Ollukara. Steps were also taken for opening a cookery class in the V. J. G. L. & I. school. As an experimental measure a class was opened in the Government T. C. & I. school, Trichur, for giving manual training to pupils of the local high schools. A new survey of indigenous schools was also conducted during the year.

Five new rural industrial schools were opened in addition to the three already existing. A number of applications has been received for more of such schools. In several places the people have offered to provide buildings for locating the schools, and it is evident that they are appreciated.

Several lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Rural Lecture Board and the feasibility of the scheme has been fully demonstrated. Experience has shown that an adequate supply of magic lantern slides and other appliances are required and arrangements are being made for their preparation locally to suit the subjects to be dealt with.

The appointment of honorary visitors for the night schools has produced beneficial results. Some of the gentlemen take an active interest in these schools and have been charitable enough to give free meals, clothing, etc., to the pupils.

There was all round progress in the operations of the department during the year.

INDUSTRIES.

43. To improve the minor industries in the State which require little capital and no complex industrial organisation and afford employment to a large section of the people, a department of minor industries was constituted during the year and the appointment of a Superintendent of Industries was sanctioned. As the Superintendent's duties are not likely to occupy his full time to begin with, the Head Master of the Government Technical, Commercial and Industrial school was, in addition to his own duties, appointed the Superintendent of Industries. A small Advisory Committee consisting of five members of whom two, the Superintendent of Industries and the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, are *ex-officio* and the remaining three non-officials, was appointed to advise as to the methods to be adopted and the lines of the work to be followed. The Department was constituted just before the close of the year. It is hoped that some definite advance will be possible during the current year.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

I. LAND REVENUE.

THE Diwan Peishkar continued to be in charge of the Land Revenue administration including Land Records and Estates. The management of Water Pandals was during the course of the year transferred to the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. The Diwan Peishkar also exercised general supervision over Co-operative work in the State.

Occupation and cultivation.

45. The total area under cultivation during the year was 5,01,781 acres—2,07,379 acres under wet or paddy and 2,94,402 under dry—as against 5,01,187 acres in 1092. The increase is due to the assignment of wastes, porambokes and forest exclusions. An extent of 17,015 acres was under kole cultivation, as against 12,757 acres in the previous year. The increase is due to the fact that no blocks were left uncultivated in the year for the purpose of storing water under the rotation scheme. No remission of assessment was therefore sanctioned during the year on that account.

Current demand.

46. The total current demand for the year under Land Revenue proper was Rs. 10,61,399, as against Rs. 10,74,033 in 1092. The decrease is due to the remission of assessment granted consequent on the destruction of kole crops by flood. The demand under Land Revenue Miscellaneous was Rs. 62,543, as against Rs. 63,563 in 1092. The difference is, as explained in the last year's report, due to the fluctuating nature of the items under this head. The demand under "Capital" was Rs. 52,876, as against Rs. 25,751 in 1092. The increase under this head is due to the new assignments effected in the year and also on account of the instalment of the sale proceeds of the accretion lands realised in the year. The aggregate demand under Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 11,76,818 of which Rs. 11,76,128 was collected and Rs. 125 was written off leaving a balance of Rs. 565 at the end of the year, as against Rs. 189 in 1092. The percentage of collection to the current demand continued to be 99·9.

Collection.

Arrears.

47. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 602, as against Rs. 549 in 1092, of which Rs. 42 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 560 at the end of the year.

Total Land Revenue.

48. The total revenue collected under all heads of Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 11,85,545, as against Rs. 11,62,541 in 1092 or 99·9 per cent of the total demand as in the previous years.

Expenditure.

49. The total expenditure under "Land Revenue" including that on Co-operative Societies amounted to Rs. 2,13,988, as against Rs. 2,02,912 in 1092. The increase is due to the contribution made on account of the new Panchayats opened in 1092.

Coercive measures

50. The total number of cases involving coercive measures was 6,387, as against 3,975 in 1092. Out of these, 6,240 were only demand notices and 123 distraints. There were 13 cases of sale of movable property, 7 cases of Nadupattom and 4 cases of sale of lands.

Village Panchayats.

51. Fifteen new Panchayats were constituted during the year thus bringing up the total number to 40.

LAND RECORDS.

52. The Land Records staff continued to attend to work of the same nature as in the previous years. The work of verification, repair and renewal of the survey marks was fairly satisfactory. The temporary staff entertained for the republication of village maps was disbanded on the last day of the year, the work having been almost finished. A survey school for training candidates for appointment as village officers was maintained for three months in Trichur from 10th Kumbham 1093 and a special teacher appointed for training the candidates. 44 candidates appeared of whom 27 were declared successful. Maintenance of land records.

WARD'S ESTATE.

53. The Koodalmanikkam Devaswom which continued to be under the management of the Sirkar was handed over to the Thachudaya Kaimal during the course of the year.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

54. The question of the ownership of the portion of the backwater near Ramantburuthu Island remained undecided when the year closed.

AGRICULTURE.

55. The Viyyur Farm which was under the management of the department was abandoned during the year and the lands were given back to the owner. Considerable progress was made in the work of laying out the Central Farm. The work of constructing the necessary tanks and wells required for the irrigation of the fields was pushed on, boundary walls were put up, and road work was completed. Avenues were planted on the sides of the Farm roads and orchards were formed. Experimental work of raising dry crops under a scheme of rotation was started and trials were made with different varieties of exotic paddy. Of the total extent of 208 acres, an area of 75·08 acres was brought under cultivation excluding permanent plantation when the year closed. Government Farms.

56. Experimental and demonstration work was taken up in selected centres in private lands in the taluks of Chittur, Talapilly and Mukundapuram with the view of bringing home to the villagers the advantages of scientific agriculture. Much work was not done in this direction owing to unfavourable season. As in the previous year the ryots were induced to make trials with different varieties of paddy under the advice and supervision of the department. The department also gave advice in the cultivation of sugar-cane, cotton, rubber and cocoanut. Attempts at popularising the use of green manures and the supply of seeds, manures, fruit trees and implements of improved pattern were continued. Arrangements were made for stationing stud-bulls at selected places for the improvement of live-stock. A series of lectures was also delivered by the staff of the department on subjects connected with agriculture. Agricultural help.

57. As in the previous year the mahali of the areca palm and the cocoanut leaf disease appeared in a few tracts. The Virippu crop was subjected to a very severe attack by insect pests. Coffee leaf disease was also reported from two centres. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture was adopted in the case of the cocoanut, coffee, and areca diseases and in the case of the insect pests attacking Virippu crops the ryots were instructed to control them by bagging by hand-nets. Diseases of crops.

58. The receipts under agriculture amounted to Rs. 4,024, as against Rs. 2,515 in 1092, and expenditure to Rs. 91,944, as against Rs. 29,620 in 1092. Revenue and expenditure.

59. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was allotted as usual under agricultural loans, of which a sum of Rs. 3,100 was advanced during the year. Agricultural loans

Gardens. 60. The public gardens continued to be under the management of the Agricultural Department except those attached to the Springfield and Elk Hill Palaces at Coonoor which were under the supervision of Mr. F. H. Butcher, the Curator of the Government Botanical Gardens and Park at Ootacamund. These gardens are being steadily improved and their condition may be said to be good.

Fisheries. 61. There was no change in the administration of Fisheries which was conducted on the same lines as before, beyond laying down certain measures for the preservation of the Fish fauna of the State. Nine new stakes were registered during the year, six were relinquished and the registry of one was cancelled. A capital value of Rs 45 was realised by the sale of the occupancy right of the fishing stakes. The total revenue realised from backwater fisheries amounted to Rs. 13,312, as against Rs. 12,054 in 1092.

Avenues. 62. All the roads in the State were classed as major and minor and those under the latter head in villages where Panchayats are established were handed over to them for the purpose of planting avenues. The planting of new avenues was continued in accordance with the programme laid down for the purpose for a period of five years. The new plantings during the year amounted to 5,904, as against 3,700 in 1092. The plantings of previous years as well as the new ones were well looked after. The total revenue derived from avenues amounted to Rs. 4,408, as against Rs. 2,892 in 1092, and the total expenditure to Rs. 5,043, as against Rs. 4,008 in the previous year

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Registration. 63. Fifteen societies were registered during the year, as against 16 in the previous year. All the societies were in working order except the newly founded Central Co-operative Bank and the Narakkal Co-operative Society, the working of the latter having been temporarily suspended.

Members. 64. The number of members at the beginning of the year was 3,080 and this rose to 5,311 at the close of the year.

Share Capital. 65. The total receipts from share subscriptions amounted to Rs. 50,967, as against Rs. 25,052 in 1092.

Transactions. 66. The total amount of deposits outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 91,225, as against Rs. 28,609 in 1092 and of this a sum of Rs. 37,015 was deposited by the members themselves. Loans to the value of Rs. 2,33,677 were disbursed during the year, as against Rs. 94,121 in the previous year. This, together with the sum of Rs. 53,361 outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 2,87,038 of which a sum of Rs. 1,46,976 was repaid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,40,062 outstanding at the end of the year. Repayments were fairly satisfactory.

Purpose of loans. 67. As in the previous year, most of the loans issued by agricultural societies were for productive and useful purposes. These amounted to Rs. 82,647. A sum of Rs. 29,471 was advanced for paying off old debts and Rs. 1,441 for non-productive purposes.

Financial. 68. The total receipts of all the societies amounted to Rs. 2,73,065, as against Rs. 1,04,298 in the previous year and the total expenditure was Rs. 2,63,169, as against Rs. 1,02,304 thus leaving a balance of Rs. 9,896 at the end of the year. The total profit earned by the societies amounted to Rs. 12,835, as against Rs. 5,112 in the previous year, of which an amount of Rs. 3,288 was carried to the Reserve Fund for investment in the Central Bank.

Interest. 69. The rates of interest continued to be the same as in the previous year, viz., 6 to 9 per cent on the money borrowed by the societies and $9\frac{3}{8}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on loans advanced to members.

II. SALT AND ABKARI.

SALT.

Purchase of salt.

70. Of the quantity of 4,00,000 maunds of salt for which certificates were granted, the contractor delivered 2,14,703 maunds in addition to 47,914 maunds from Kayalpatnam imported during the year under cover of certificates granted in 1092. Of the 2,14,703 maunds delivered, 92,172 maunds were from Bombay and the remaining 1,22,531 maunds from Kayalpatnam and Tuticorin. The difference between the total quantity for which certificates were granted and the quantity delivered was 1,85,297 maunds, of which a quantity of 16,625 maunds was transit wastage. Full duty on all transit wastages at Re. 1-4-0 per maund was realised. On the Bombay salt it amounted to Rs. 5,022-8-0 which as usual was credited to the Sirkar. The duty on 14,693 maunds, the wastage on the Kayalpatnam and Tuticorin salt imported under certificates of 1092 and 1093, at Re. 1-4-0 a maund, viz., Rs. 18,366-4-0 was paid to the Madras Government. The question of crediting this amount to the Darbar has been referred to the Madras Government for consideration.

Sale of salt.

There was a balance in stock of 28,656 maunds of salt at the beginning of the year and an excess of 484 maunds was found when conducting the final operations in the godowns. The total quantity for disposal in the year was thus 2,91,757 maunds, as against 2,83,390 maunds in the previous year. Out of this stock, 2,23,090 maunds were sold during the year including the 6,000 maunds of salt supplied to the fish-curing yard at Narakkal and 160 maunds to the Department of Agriculture, as against 2,54,698 maunds in the previous year. There was also a godown wastage of 103 maunds of salt in the year, as against 36 maunds in 1092. The consumption of salt per head of population was 19·44 lbs., as against 22·44 lbs. in the previous year. The total value of salt sold during the year was Rs. 5,17,922 including the value of salt supplied to the fish-curing yard and the Department of Agriculture, as against Rs. 4,56,483 in the previous year.

Fish-curing yard.

71. There was an appreciable increase in fish-curing operations during the year. The quantity of fish cured in the year was 46,671 maunds, as against 32,422 maunds in 1092. The receipts and expenditure on account of the yard were Rs. 4,237 and Rs. 7,049 respectively, the transactions resulting in a deficit of Rs. 2,812, as against Rs. 364 in the previous year. The increase in the deficit was due mainly to the increase in the cost price of salt supplied to the yard by 15 annas a maund from the beginning of Makaram 1093.

Breaches of salt law.

72. 59 cases were reported, as against 25 in the previous year, of which 53 cases were disposed of during the year.

ABKARI.

Working of the Excise system.

73. There was no change in the abkari administration of the State during the year. The arrack for the State continued to be supplied from the distillery at Trichur. The temporary warehouse at Ernakulam received its stock from this distillery and supplied the taluks of Cochin-Kanayanur and Cranganur while the other taluks received their supplies direct from the distillery. The total demand under arrack and toddy for the year amounted to Rs. 5,35,392 including Rs. 12,380 apportioned to Cranganur, as against Rs. 3,88,166 in 1092. Adding to this the balance of Rs. 1,487 pending collection at the close of the previous year, the total demand for the year stood at Rs. 5,36,879. Out of this demand, a sum of Rs. 43,803 was sanctioned as remission to toddy shop licensees in view of the prevailing distress during the year. Out of the balance, all but

a sum of Rs. 21,174 was collected. Of the remaining amount, Rs. 12,685 was written off as irrecoverable thereby reducing the balance outstanding collection to Rs. 8,489.

The excise duty levied in the northern taluks was raised during the year from Rs. 3-1-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 per gallon of 30° U. P., while the duty in the southern taluks remained the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 2-3-0 per gallon of 30° U. P. which were the rates prevailing in the bordering taluks of the Malabar district and the southern taluks of Travancore respectively. The total collection under excise duty amounted to Rs. 1,37,128 including Rs. 3,443 apportioned to Cranganur, as against Rs. 1,38,336 in the previous year. 49,085 cocoanut trees, 6,875 palmyras and 5,108 sago trees were licensed under the tree-tax rules for the supply of toddy for the shops in the whole State. The tree-tax amounted to Rs. 84,752, as against Rs. 77,444 in the previous year and the whole of this excepting Rs. 310 was collected during the year as also the old arrears of Rs. 21 of the previous year. 231 cocoanut trees and one palmyra tree, as against 310 cocoanut trees in 1092 were licensed for the supply of toddy for the manufacture of bread and the fees realised therefrom amounted to Rs. 117. The number of trees licensed to be tapped for jaggery was 25,131, as against 26,777 in the previous year and the fees realised therefrom amounted to Rs. 8,778, as against Rs. 9,223 in 1092. During the year 18 foreign liquor retail licenses were issued for a fee of Rs. 100 each, as against 16 in the previous year. Five foreign liquor taverns were also sold in auction, as against six in the previous year and the rentals secured amounted to Rs. 1,390, as against Rs. 825 in the previous year. One license for Rs. 50 for the sale of foreign liquor in the Ernakulam Railway refreshment room, six licenses for the possession and sale of medicated wines for a fee of Rs. 20 each and 24 occasional licenses for the sale of arrack and toddy during fairs, festivals, etc., for an aggregate fee of Rs. 242 were also issued during the year.

The consumption of arrack in the several taluks of the State was as shown below:—

		1093. 30° U. P.	1092. 30° U. P.
Southern taluks ...	Cochin-Kanayanur...	12,469·0	13,603·5
	Mukundapuram ...	11,013·0	13,104·5
	Cranganur ...	1,117·0	1,389·0
Northern taluks ...	Trichur ...	16,115·0	17,237·5
	Talapilli ...	3,513·0	3,700·0
	Chittur ...	4,177·0	4,164·0
	Total ...	48,404·0	53,198·5

or 33,882·8 gallons proof, as against 37,238·95 gallons proof in the previous year.

Breaches of Abkari law.

74. 607 cases were reported under the Abkari Regulation during the year, as against 477 in the previous year, which together with the 13 cases pending at the beginning of the year made a total of 620 for disposal. Of these, 591 cases were disposed of, leaving 29 cases pending at the close of the year.

TOBACCO.

Revenue.

75. Tobacco shops were divided into two classes and auctioned as usual. 20 A class and 890 B class shops were sold, as against the same number of A class and 896 B class shops in 1092. The total rental for the year including that of Cranganur amounted to Rs. 1,56,429, as against Rs. 1,43,053 in the previous year. The whole of the demand was collected except a sum of Rs. 1,584, of which Rs. 195 was written off as irrecoverable.

76. 110 tobacco cases were reported during the year, as against 159 in 1092. Including the two cases pending at the beginning of the year, the total number for disposal was 112. All these cases were disposed of during the year. *Breaches of Tobacco law.*

OPIUM AND GANJA.

77. The contract for the lease of opium and ganja farms for the year under report was sold in auction for Rs. 22,920 for opium and Rs. 9,080 for ganja including Cranganur, as against Rs. 22,025 and Rs. 8,725 respectively in the previous year. The whole of the demand was collected during the year. These drugs were obtained as usual from the Madras Government Stores. The Government issue price of opium was raised from Rs. 41-8-0 to Rs. 45 per seer and the duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 12-8-0 to Rs. 15 per seer during the year. 1,410 seers of opium and 1,091 seers of ganja were sold in the State during the year, as against 1,583 and 1,235 seers respectively in 1092. *Revenue.*

78. 49 opium cases were detected during the year, as against 34 in 1092. All these cases except one were disposed of during the year, all ending in conviction. *Breaches of Opium law.*

79. The gross receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 16,98,833, Rs. 3,74,759 and Rs. 13,24,074, as against Rs. 12,29,793, Rs. 1,84,792 and Rs. 10,45,001 respectively in the previous year. *Financial results of Excise administration.*

III. FORESTS AND TRAMWAY.

FORESTS.

80. An area of 5·34 acres was taken into the reserves against an area of 113·99 acres excluded therefrom. Practically therefore, the extent of the reserved forests continued to be the same as in the previous year, viz., 605 square miles. *Area.*

81. As in the previous year, no new coupes were selected. The O. W. C. Range coupes, B/7 and D/8 to D/11, were worked for timber and collection of toplings from the Narangampara, Vengapara and Karadikunnu coupes in the Nemmara Range, Kuttikoomban and Chekunnamudi forests in the Kodasseri Range, and the D/5 to D/7 coupes of the O. W. C. Range, was made by departmental contractors. Old toplings lying about in worked coupes, uprooted and standing dead trees and standing Elavu and Pali trees were removed on seigniorage. The forests were worked on the selection felling system under which mature trees of marketable species were selected and marked before felling was allowed. Four fuel coupes in the Machad Range and the Meenchadi fuel coupe in the Nemmara Range were also worked for fuel. *Selection and working of coupes.*

82. The Medugal circle was treated according to the prescriptions given in its working plan. About 1,500 trees of inferior species were marked in compartment No. I. The marking work in the other compartments and the work of clearing and demarcating the boundaries of the compartments, made fair progress. *Working Plans.*

83. The Forest Tramway, treated in detail in a separate section, is the most important means of transport. The other methods of transport availed of are carting by roads and floating down streams. *Communications.*

84. 215 cases were reported during the year, as against 193 in the previous year. Including the 27 cases pending at the end of 1092 there were 242 cases for disposal. Of these, 20 ended in conviction and 3 in acquittal and discharge. 130 of the remaining were compounded and 37 dropped or otherwise disposed of by the Conservator, leaving a balance of 52 cases at the end of the year, most of which were pending departmental enquiry. *Forest crimes.*

CHAP. V.

Protection from fire.

85. Fires occurred in unprotected areas, but no appreciable damage was done to the standing growth. The boundary lines and the newly demarcated lines served as fire-lines also. The Ayilmudi and Authanad blocks and the teak areas of Chittur kanam in the Nemmara Range, the teak plantations in Kodasseri and the sandalwood plantation in Machad were fire-traced. The teak areas in Kondazhi and Potta beats in Machad Range were fire-patrolled. No permanent fire lines were cut in and around the worked coupes of O. W. C. Range during the year, but the depot logs and toplings, plantations and the boundaries of worked coupes in D series from D/1 to D/11 and of all Government buildings, were fire-traced and fire-patrolled.

Sylviculture.

86. The natural re-generation of teak in Nemmara Range, of Irul in Kodasseri Range, of junglewood in Machad Range and of all species in O. W. C. Range is reported to be very satisfactory. An area of 40 acres in Chettikulam was stocked with teak and in the interspaces mahogany and sandalwood seeds were dibbled. A small area of 1½ acres in O. W. C. Range was also planted with teak seedlings. In the Machad Range sandalwood seeds were dibbled in an area of 3 acres and 22 cents, and among these, seeds of Mahogany, Veppu and Ungu were also dibbled to serve as host plants. A few orange grafts and pepper vine cuttings were planted in a small portion of the abandoned coffee estate of Polyampara in the Nelliampathies. Some sandalwood seeds also were dibbled in the estate. The general condition of the teak and sandalwood plantations, excepting that of the sandalwood plants in O. W. C. Range is very fair. The growth of the camphor plants in O. W. C. Range is excellent. The coupes in O. W. C., Kodasseri and Nemmara Ranges were worked on the system of selection and improvement fellings and the fuel coupes on that of coppice with standards.

Coffee.

87. The number of coffee estates in the year was 19, and their total extent 5,922.29 acres. The total quit-rent due on these estates which amounted to Rs. 8,849 was realised in full.

Rubber

88. The total extent of land assigned for cultivation of rubber till the end of the year was the same as in the previous year, viz , 13,033·84 acres. The excess of 5·[illegible]2 acres noticed in this figure over that given in the last report is due to the excess acreage found in the Mooply valley estate during re-survey. The condition of the plantations and their yield are reported to be satisfactory. The collection of rent on these lands amounted to Rs. 16,890, against Rs. 14,817 in the previous year.

Privileges to ryots.

89. The concessions allowed to the people by the rules framed under the Forest Regulation such as grazing of cattle, free removal of head loads of dry fuel, split bamboos, thorns, manure leaves and other produce useful for domestic and agricultural purposes were continued. Two experimental depots, one at Irinjalakuda, and the other at Kunnamkulam, were opened during the year for the sale to the ryots at reasonable rates, of timber fit for agricultural implements.

Elephants.

90. There were 17 elephants in charge of the department at the beginning of the year. Six animals were captured in the course of the year which raised the number to 23. Of these 4 were sold in auction for Rs. 11,450 and 2 died. The number at the close of the year was thus 17. There was no fall of elephants in the pits of the Palappilly Sub-Range as fellings were going on in the rubber estates near them. The new rules framed during the previous year for the capture and maintenance of elephants require an extended trial before it can be said that they work satisfactorily. An expenditure of Rs. 2,309 was incurred for digging new elephant pits and repairing the old ones in Kodasseri and O. W. C. Ranges. The new captures were trained at a cost of Rs. 2,930. The Veterinary Officer deputed to Nilambur for special training in the capture and treatment

of elephants on his return submitted a report on the management of elephants and his suggestions are being carried out as far as practicable.

Gross yield and outturn.

91. 5,930 candies of teak, 1,051 candies of rosewood, 7,102 candies of junglewood and 14,615 tons of firewood were removed by Sirkar agency, 2,315 candies of teak, 171 candies of blackwood, 18,021 candies of junglewood, 1,05,150 bamboos and firewood valued at Rs. 8,355, were removed by purchasers and consumers and produce valued at Rs. 1,140 was confiscated. The produce disposed of from the Sirkar collections amounted to 4 981 candies of teak, 447 candies of rosewood, 6,501 candies of junglewood and 13,811 tons of firewood. Besides these, standing growth and monopoly trees on the assigned lands sold for lump sums and the trees cut from the Cochin-Coimbatore frontier line fetched Rs. 8,887. The general adherence to the tentative programme of exploitation was the main cause of the variations in the quantities of teak, rosewood and junglewood collected and disposed of in the year by Sirkar agency as compared with those of 1092. The increase under firewood was due to the greater extraction effected to meet the wants of the departmental fuel depot at Trichur newly opened in the year and the larger demands of the Tramway and the South Indian Railway. The stock of felled and collected timber lying at the end of the year in the several depots was 43,661 candies, of which 23,471 candies were teak, 10,621 rosewood and 9,569 junglewood. The value of the balance stock is estimated approximately at Rs. 12,63,673.

Trichur Timber and Saw Mills.

92. The lease of the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills was modified into a sale to its lessee, Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetty, as an adequate supply of timber required for its proper and economic working could not be expected from the already overworked areas on both sides of the Tramway which is the only means of reliable transport.

Financial.

93. The receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 5,07,649 and Rs. 2,34,944, as against Rs. 3,97,044 and Rs. 2,82,413 respectively in the previous year and as against the revised estimates of Rs. 5,01,000 and Rs. 2,36,100 respectively for the year. The receipts for the year exceeded the revised estimate by Rs. 6,649. This was chiefly due to the increased price fetched for junglewood, greater supply of railway fuel and increased seigniorage sales. The expenditure, which included the cost of the Tramway Anchal offices and half the cost of the Tramway dispensaries, was less than the revised estimate by Rs. 1,156. The net revenue of the department amounted to Rs. 2,72,705. Against this has to be set off a sum of Rs. 73,395, the expenditure under the Forest Tramway, which is debitable to the Forest Department.

General.

94. A scheme for the improvement of forest growth in Potta, Elnad and Chelakkara Beats is under preparation. Experimental production of lac, tar, charcoal, etc., undertaken in pursuance of the systematic examination of the forest resources, is being continued with varying results.

TRAMWAY.

Permanent way.

95. The total length of the permanent way opened up for traffic including the double lines on the inclines remained the same as that in the previous year, viz., 52 miles 18·4 chains. A new siding was put up at mile 16½ for the stacking of fuel. All the existing sidings put up for facility of loading were maintained. Of the 8 engines in stock, 7 were running on the line during the year. There were 62 pairs of trucks available for timber traffic at the beginning of the year. Of these, 6 pairs were utilised for the construction of bogies and 16 pairs had to be withdrawn from use for want of sufficient number of new wheels. There was no accident during the year.

Rolling stock.

Traffic and total transport.

96. For purposes of traffic the whole line of Tramway was, as in previous years, divided into three sections. Two trains were run daily in the 3rd section, but in the 1st and 2nd sections this programme could not be kept up as the number of trips depended on the number of loads available for transport. The number of traffic days during the year was 341, against 345 in the previous year. 12,650 candies of timber were transported by the Tramway in 1093, as against 16,022 in 1092, the average daily transport being 37·09 candies, as against 46·44 candies in 1092. The other articles of transport in the year were 12,502 tons of fuel, besides odas, canes and some minor forest produce. The receipts under private traffic amounted to Rs. 30,908, as against Rs. 18,613 in the previous year.

Bridges.

97. 12 bridges were repaired and the sleepers on some of the bridges were renewed. Four watchmen's sheds were erected at the premises of the workshop and the usual P. C. R. works to the buildings on the Tramline were executed.

Workshop.

The workshop at Chalakudi continued, as before, to undertake work for other departments. With a view to reconstitute and add to the utility of the workshop the purchase of machines to the value of Rs. 12,000 was sanctioned. When these machines have been installed, it is hoped that the workshop will be able to execute large repairs speedily and to undertake work for other departments and private parties on a much larger scale.

Telephone.

The telephone line of 48 miles continued to work satisfactorily.

Financial.

98. The expenditure under 'Maintenance' for the year amounted to Rs. 1,04,303, as against Rs. 1,02,726 in the previous year. An expenditure of Rs. 15,503 was also incurred under 'Capital' for the surveys in connection with the proposed extension and the diversion of the Tramline as well as for the survey work undertaken for the preparation of Tramway plans for the first 7 miles of Tramway. All these surveys were completed in all details. The total expenditure of the department thus amounted to Rs. 1,19,806, as against Rs. 1,23,604 in the previous year.

General.

99. The regulation of Tramway traffic will continue to be a difficult problem until a final decision is taken in regard to the various development projects which are intimately connected with the Tramway. If the Tramway is to be finally closed down, the arrangement of traffic and exploitation of the forest areas served by it will need alteration.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

ANCHAL.

Anchal offices and letter boxes.

100. During the year under report three branch anchal offices were opened experimentally, one at Thoppumpady, another at Amballur, and the third at Parappukara. The total number of anchal offices in the State including the two branch offices along the Forest Tramway was thus 53, against 50 in 1092. Ten letter boxes were newly planted in the year making a total of 102 letter boxes at the end of the year, as against 92 at the end of the previous year. The length of the mail line was increased by 8 miles on account of the opening of additional experimental branch anchal offices, making a total of 337 miles excluding the 41¼ miles of the mail line on the Tramway, as against 329 miles in the previous year. The number of articles carried by anchal during the year was 1,054,780, as against 12,45,913 in the previous year, of which 366,498 were Sirkar articles and 688,282 private articles, as against 4,06,932 and 8,38,981 respectively in the previous year.

The Dead Letter Office received and disposed of 2,993 articles, as against 3,149 in the previous year.

CHAP. V.

101. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 37,800 and Rs. 33,552, as against Rs. 37,666 and Rs. 32,727 respectively in the previous year. The net income derived by the State from the department for the year was Rs. 4,248, as against Rs. 4,939 in 1092. Financial.

RAILWAY.

102. The State Railway was, as in the previous year, worked by the South Indian Railway Company under the agreement entered into with them in January 1908. Railway.

103. The gross earnings of the railway during the year 1917—1918 amounted to Rs. 8,87,643, as against Rs. 7,93,490 in the previous year. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 4,35,013 on account of working charges, (including the Company's share of the surplus profits according to the agreement) the net receipts came to Rs. 4,52,630 which represent 50·99 of the gross receipts. The net earnings gave a return of 6·36 per cent for the year 1917—1918 on the capital outlay of Rs. 71,09,538. Receipts and Expenditure.

104. The following statement shows the net earnings on account of the railway and the percentage on the capital expenditure during the past 10 years:— Net earnings.

YEAR	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE Rs.	NET EARNINGS Rs.	PERCENTAGE ON BOOKED CAPITAL	REMARKS
1908	69,74,562	2,15,143	3·08	
1909	69,80,038	2,60,923	3·73	
1910	69,79,918	2,55,520	3·66	
1911	70,22,057	2,86,437	4·07	
1912	70,25,579	3,72,575	5·30	
1913—1914	70,16,138	2,85,057	4·06	
1914—1915	70,93,585	2,72,707	3·84	
1915—1916	71,20,473	2,07,634	2·91	
1916—1917	71,13,523	3,94,413	5·54	
1917—1918	71,09,538	4,52,630	6·36	

MARINE.

105. At the Sirkar port of Malipuram, 6 steamers and 35 native crafts entered and cleared during the year, as against 3 and 33 respectively in 1092. The aggregate tonnage of the vessels that visited the port was 20,683, as against 11,899 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 2,326 was collected as port dues during the year, as against Rs. 1,127 in 1092.

STAMPS.

106. The stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 4,95,616 and the expenditure to Rs. 34,805, as against Rs. 5,19,071 and Rs. 33,823 in 1092. The number of *ex-officio* vendors and licensed vendors was 7 and 71, as against 7 and 74 respectively in the previous year.

CUSTOMS.

107. The Darbar's share of the net customs collections at the port of British Cochin for the year 1916-1917 together with that for 1917-1918 amounting in all to Rs. 3,00,378 was received during the year and credited in the accounts for 1093.

CHAP. V.

V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

POLICE.

Strength. 108. Including the River Police staff and the Azhikode coast patrol staff, the force consisted of 89 officers and 498 men. The total staff employed in purely executive police work numbered 86 officers and 474 men, the ratio of effective police to population and area being 1 to 1,639 persons and 1 to 2·53 square miles, against 1 to 1,636 persons and 1 to 2·52 square miles in the previous year. As in previous years, literacy, physical fitness, smart appearance and good character continued to be insisted on as the minimum qualifications for enlistment. During the year under report, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head Constables and 70 men underwent training at the Police Head quarter office. The strength of the Armed Reserve was 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Drill Instructor, 1 Gymnastic Instructor, 1 Bugler, 6 Head Constables and 60 men. The River Police staff sanctioned in 1089 and the Azhikode coast patrol staff sanctioned in 1092 continued as temporary institutions during the year under report. The total number of departmental punishments rose from 340 in 1092 to 373 in the year under report. Good service promotions were given in 30 cases, and 6 good service entries, 38 red marks and 121 money rewards were also earned by the members of the force, against 28, 16, 73 and 110 respectively in 1092. Including the 7 cases that were pending at the close of the previous year, there were in all 32 prosecutions against the members of the force. Of these, 25 were thrown out by the courts and compensation was awarded to the accused Police men in one case. 6 cases were pending disposal at the close of the year. There were 4 escapes from police custody during the year, against 1 in 1092. Of these, 2 were recaptured and 2 are still at large. Proper steps were taken against those responsible for the escapes.

(Margin notes: Education. Armed Reserve. River Police. Punishments. Rewards. Prosecutions. Escapes and recaptures.)

Crime. 109. The total number of cases reported during the year under the Penal Code and local and special laws was 1,038, against 1,179 in 1092. This, together with the 21 cases with which the year opened, made a total of 1,059 cases for police investigation, against 1,199 in 1092. Of the 1,059 cases for disposal during the year, 97 were non-cognizable, 763 cognizable and 199 under local and special laws. Of the 1,059 cases for investigation, 1,041 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 18 cases at the close of the year, the percentage of disposal being 98·3, against 98·2 in the previous year. Including the 87 cases pending at the close of the previous year and 1 case of 1089 which was removed to the block register but was taken to the regular file on the arrest of the accused, there were 957 cases for disposal by the courts, of which 871 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 86 cases at the close of the year. Of the 871 cases disposed of by the courts, 723 ended in conviction, 94 in acquittal or discharge, 8 in removal to the block register and 46 in compromise, etc. The percentage of conviction to charged cases rose from 86·6 in 1092 to 88·49 in the year under report. The average duration of charged and referred cases under the Penal Code was 14·6 and 24·3 days respectively, against 15·98 and 29·56 days respectively in 1092. The total number of grave crimes reported and detected during the year was 520 and 382 respectively, against 551 and 380 respectively in 1092. The number of cases of murder and culpable homicide reported was 4 and 7, against 3 and 6 in 1092. The number of dacoity cases rose from 1 in 1092 to 3 in the year under report. Though there was some decrease in the total number of grave crimes reported, the number of important grave crimes shows some increase. The percentage of detection was 73·4, against 68·96 in the previous year. Inclusive of the 20 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the police had 540 cases of grave crime for investigation, of which 385 or 71·29 per cent were charged, against 72·18 per cent in

(Margin notes: Percentage of conviction. Grave crimes.)

the previous year. The magistrates had for disposal 423 cases including the 42 cases pending at the end of the previous year. Of these, 389 were disposed of, 346 ending in conviction and 43 in discharge or acquittal. The percentage of conviction rose from 85·2 in 1092 to 88·9 in the year under report. Five cases were declared by the Police to be maliciously false and four prosecutions were instituted for preferring false complaints or giving false information to the Police. The total loss of property involved in cases reported to the police during the year was Rs. 16,003, against Rs. 27,412 in the year 1092 and the property recovered came to Rs. 9,027 or 56·4 per cent, against 68·94 per cent in 1092. The property concerned in charged cases was worth Rs. 10,464, of which Rs. 8,748 or 83·6 per cent was recovered, against 81·7 per cent in 1092. Including the 14 persons who were awaiting trial at the beginning of the year, 25 persons were put up before the first class magistrates under the security sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, against 48 in the previous year. Of these, 11 were bound over, 4 discharged, the case against one person entered in the block register and 9 were awaiting trial at the close of the year, against 21, 11, 1 and 14 respectively in 1092. 343 finger impression slips were received for record during the year, all of which were classified and filed. The total number of slips on record at the end of the year was 4,824. 134 references were received during the year for search of previous convictions, of which 21 were traced, against 216 and 23 respectively in 1092.

False cases.

Recovery of property.

Prevention of crime.

Finger Print Bureau.

110. For the exchange of intelligence, periodical meetings of inspectors, sub-inspectors, station house officers and of constables on beat duty were arranged. Periodical meetings.

111. The total expenditure on account of the Police department was Rs. 1,10,001, against Rs. 1,11,514 in 1092 and the average cost of a policeman during the year was Rs. 196·40, against Rs. 196·38 in the previous year. The net cost per head of population was two annas, the same as in the previous year. Expenditure.

112. The relations between the State police and those of the frontier stations in British and Travancore territories continued to be satisfactory. The relations subsisting between the magistracy and the police were also satisfactory. General.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

113. The courts that exercised original jurisdiction were the same as in the previous year, viz., seven second class magistrates' courts, two first class magistrates' courts and two sessions courts. For a portion of the year three third class magistrates' courts also exercised jurisdiction instead of three of the above second class magistrates' courts. During the year, three Bench Magistrates courts were established at Ernakulam, Mattanchery and Trichur. The courts that exercised appellate and revisional powers were the District Magistrate's court, the two Sessions courts and the Chief Court. Number of courts.

114. Including arrears, the magistrates had for disposal 3,092 cases, of which 2,935 were disposed of, leaving as arrears 157 cases, against 3,518, 3,363 and 155 respectively in the previous year. The Bench Magistrates received 204 cases and disposed of 149 cases, leaving as arrears 55 cases at the close of the year. The total number of persons brought to trial before the magistrates (including 453 persons awaiting trial at the beginning of the year and excluding those who died or escaped) was 6,119, against 6,211 in 1092. Of these, 1,721 persons were convicted, 3,767 were acquitted or discharged and 83 persons were committed or referred to higher courts, leaving 548 persons awaiting trial at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction fell from 31·1 in 1092 to 28·1 in the year

Magistrates' Courts File and disposal.

under report. In 219 cases, complainants were ordered to pay compensation to 81 persons under section 226 of the Code of Criminal Procedure or 2·15 per cent of the persons acquitted or discharged, against 2·09 per cent in 1092 and 1·8 per cent in 1091. Of the 2,935 cases disposed of by the magistrates, 2,258 cases related to offences under the Penal Code and 677 to offences under local and special laws. Of the 1,721 persons convicted, 477 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 41 to simple imprisonment, 12 to fine with imprisonment, 1,112 to fine only and 79 to whipping, the corresponding figures of the previous year being 486, 39, 5, 1,317 and 87 respectively. Of those sentenced to whipping, 25 were juveniles, against 26 in 1092. The total fines imposed by the magistrates during the year under report amounted to Rs. 18,561, against Rs. 14,090 in 1092. This, together with Rs. 1,193 pending realisation at the beginning of the year, gave a total of Rs. 19,754 for realisation. Of this, a sum of Rs. 15,274 was realised, against Rs. 12,409 in 1092, a sum of Rs. 1,013 was written off and a sum of Rs. 1,269 was cancelled in appeal, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,198 pending realisation at the close of the year. 27·2 per cent of the appealable decisions of the second class magistrates were appealed against, against 27·7 per cent in 1092. Appeals in 38·3 per cent were confirmed, against 50·01 per cent in 1092. 138 persons appealed to the Sessions Courts from the appealable decisions of the first class magistrates. Including the case of 2 persons pending at the beginning of the year, the Sessions Courts had, therefore, to deal with 140 persons, of whom 8 cases involving 27 persons were left pending at the close of the year. The percentage of confirmation of the decisions of the first class magistrates appealed against was 54·8, against 60·0 in 1092. The average duration of cases disposed of by the first and second class magistrates was 36·2 days and 18·5 days respectively, against 37·1 days and 13 days respectively in the previous year. 9,455 witnesses were examined by the magistrates during the year, against 9,850 in 1092. Under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 418 cases were received during the year under report. Of these, 177 related to proceedings against witnesses, 27 to security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, 5 to nuisance, 18 to disputed possession of property, 20 to frivolous or vexatious accusations, 29 to maintenance, 139 to forfeiture of bail or recognizance and 3 to temporary orders in urgent cases.

Offences dealt with. Nature of sentences. Fines. Quality of work. Duration of trials. Witnesses. Prevention.

Sessions Courts. 115. In the Sessions Courts, there were 36 cases for disposal, against 34 in 1092. Of these, 32 were disposed of, leaving 4 as arrears in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court at the end of the year. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Sessions Courts was 23 days in the Anjikaimal and 32 days in the Trichur Sessions Court, against 21 days and 9 days respectively in 1092. The Sessions Courts examined 479 witnesses, of whom 21 were detained beyond 3 days, against 417 and 7 respectively in 1092.

Duration of trials. Witnesses.

APPELLATE WORK. District Magistrate's Court.

116. The District Magistrate had for disposal 260 appeals, of which 257 were disposed of, against 301 and 300 respectively in 1092. The number of appellants concerned was 430, against 506 in 1092. The cases of 420 persons were disposed of, appeals being rejected in the case of 85, sentences confirmed in the case of 161, modified in the case of 39, reversed in the case of 128 and further enquiry ordered in the case of 6, against 505, 89, 251, 20, 143 and 2 respectively in the previous year. The case of one person was disposed of otherwise. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the District Magistrate was 18·00 days, against 13·5 days in 1092. The Sessions Judges had for disposal 73 appeals involving 140 persons, against 44 appeals involving 72 persons in the previous year. 8 appeals involving 27 persons were left pending at the close of the year. Sentences were confirmed in the case of 62 persons, modified in the

Sessions Courts.

case of 10, reversed in the case of 31 and the appeals of 10 persons were rejected. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 27 days in the Anjikaimal and 16 days in the Trichur Sessions Court, against 22 and 29 days respectively in 1092. The Chief Court had for disposal 25 appeals involving 28 persons, against 27 and 36 respectively in 1092. Of these, 22 appeals involving 25 persons were disposed of, leaving 3 appeals involving 3 persons pending at the close of the year. Of the 25 persons involved in the appeals disposed of, appeal was rejected in the case of one person and new trial ordered in the case of two persons. The sentences were confirmed in the case of 15 persons, modified in the case of two and reversed in the case of five. The percentage of confirmation was 60, against 61·05 in 1092. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 31 days, against 29·7 days in 1092. **Chief Court.**

117. The District Magistrate inspected the Anjikaimal First Class Magistrate's Court and all the Second Class Magistrates' Courts in the year. One of the Judges of the Chief Court inspected the two Sessions Courts and the District Magistrate's Court. **Inspection.**

118. The expenditure under "Criminal Justice" amounted to Rs. 53,495, against Rs. 56,014 in 1092. **Expenditure.**

JAILS.

119. The number of prisons in the year under report remained the same as in the previous year, viz., the Central Jail at Viyyur and the 7 subsidiary jails at Ernakulam, Mattanchery, Cranganur, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadakanchery and Chittur. **Number of prisons.**

120. At the beginning of the year, the population in the Central Jail consisted of 140 convicts, 4 under-trials and 17 civil prisoners. 483 convicts, 2 under-trials and 101 civil prisoners were admitted and 455 convicts, 4 under-trials and 102 civil prisoners were discharged during the year, leaving 168 convicts, 2 under-trials and 16 civil prisoners in the jail at the close of the year. 623 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, against 603 in 1092, the average daily number being 137·63, against 134·08 in 1092. Of the total number of convicts, 10 were undergoing rigorous imprisonment for life, 13 rigorous imprisonment exceeding 7 years, 93 rigorous imprisonment exceeding one year, 75 rigorous imprisonment exceeding 6 months, 413 rigorous imprisonment for 6 months and less and 19 simple imprisonment. The number of re-convicted prisoners who were classed as habituals was 125, against 114 in 1092. **THE CENTRAL JAIL. Population.**

121. The convicts were, as usual, supplied with clothing manufactured in the Central Jail but the convict warders were supplied with uniforms obtained from outside. The system of dieting remained the same as in the previous year. **Clothing and feeding.**

122. The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 1,287, against 940 in 1092. Of these, 83 were in-patients and 1,204 out-patients, against 45 and 895 respectively in 1092. There were 3 cases of death in the year, against 2 in 1092. All unprotected prisoners were vaccinated during the year, the number so vaccinated being 118, against 236 in the previous year. Of these, 108 cases were successful. The average weight of prisoners on admission and discharge was 103·51 lbs. and 108·35 lbs., against 107·68 lbs. and 111·58 lbs. respectively in 1092. **Health of prisoners.**

123. The daily average of convicts detailed for work was 125·97, against 121·79 in 1092. The chief industries carried on in the Jail were, as in 1092, (a) cotton industry (b) coir industry (c) extraction of gingelly oil and (d) agricultural **Jail Industry.**

operations. The sale proceeds of the jail manufacture and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 8,056, against Rs. 5,290 in 1092. The cost of raw materials purchased was Rs. 7,496, against Rs. 2,680 in 1092. The net profit was thus Rs. 560, against Rs. 2,610 in 1092. The decrease in the net profit was due to the fact that a good portion of the manufactured articles was taken for jail use on which no profits are charged and also to the fact that the sale proceeds of some of the articles were not realised in the year itself.

Expenditure. 124. The expenditure on account of the Central Jail was Rs. 25,864, against Rs. 21,923 in 1092. The gross expenditure per convict was Rs. 179, against Rs. 149 in 1092 and the net expenditure was Rs. 121, against Rs. 110 in 1092.

Subsidiary Jails. 125. As in the previous year, the sub-jails were under the immediate charge of the local sub-magistrates except that at Ernakulam which was under the charge of the Anjikaimal First Class Magistrate. All the sub-jails continued to be under the control of the District Magistrate, who is ex-officio Inspector-General of Prisons. At the beginning of the year, there were 37 prisoners in all the sub-jails together. There were 915 admissions and 900 discharges, thus leaving 52 prisoners at the close of the year. The total cost on account of the sub-jails was Rs. 3,018, against Rs. 2,974 in 1092.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Tribunals. 126. The number of courts that exercised original jurisdiction during the year was six Munsiffs' courts, two District courts, one Small Cause Munsiff's court at Cranganur and twelve Village Panchayat courts. Appellate jurisdiction was exercised by the two District courts and the Chief Court.

Litigation. 127. The total number of suits instituted and appeals filed in the year was 16,447 and 896, against 15,999 and 1,136 respectively in the previous year. The total number of suits and appeals disposed of was 16,118 and 893, against 15,512 and 968 respectively in the previous year.

ORIGINAL LITIGATION. Munsiffs' courts. 128. The Munsiffs had 1,667 cases at the beginning of the year, received 14,999 cases and disposed of 14,808 cases during the year, leaving 1,858 cases pending disposal at the close of the year. Of the 1,858 suits pending at the close of the year, 36 were over one year, 428 over 6 months, 251 over three months and 1,143 below three months, against 15, 334, 280 and 1,038 respectively in the previous year. Panchayat courts. The Panchayat courts received 974 suits (small causes). This, together with 16 suits pending at the beginning of the year, made a total of 990 suits for disposal, of which 908 suits were disposed of, leaving 82 suits pending at the close of the year. District Courts. The District Judges had 347 cases (345 original suits and 2 summary suits under the Tenancy Regulation) at the beginning of the year, received 474 cases (442 + 32) and disposed of 402 cases (379+23), leaving as arrears 419 cases (408+11) at the close of the year, against 303, 464, 420 and 347 respectively in the previous year. Of the 408 original suits pending, one was over 7 years, 19 over 3 years, 19 over 2 years, 112 over one year, 100 above 6 months and 157 below 6 months, against 1 over 6 years, 25 over 2 years, 71 over one year, 102 above 6 months and 146 below 6 months in 1092. The Munsiffs and District Judges disposed Contested suits. of 3,803 and 254 contested suits respectively, against 4,015 and 281 respectively in the previous year. The average duration of contested suits rose in the case of original suits in all the Munsiffs' courts especially in Cochin, Irinjalakuda and Wadakanchery and in the case of small cause suits also except in that of Cranganur. The average duration of contested original suits disposed of

in the Anjikaimal District Court decreased from 11 months and 9 days to 10 months and 22 days while in the Trichur District Court it rose from 12 months and 4 days to 12 months and 7 days. The percentage of the appealable decisions of the Munsiffs appealed against and the percentage of such decisions confirmed on appeal were 10·12 and 58·3, against 12·53 and 53·1 respectively in the previous year. 30·34 per cent of the decisions of the District Judges were appealed against, 51·7 per cent of which were confirmed on appeal, against 41 and 38·18 per cent respectively in 1092. Including arrears, the Munsiffs and District Judges had for disposal 17,858 and 975 applications respectively for the execution of decrees, against 17,800 and 995 respectively in 1092. Of these, 16,821 and 838 were disposed of, against 16,914 and 841 respectively in the previous year. The Panchayat Courts had for disposal 58 execution petitions, of which 50 were disposed of. Quality of work. Execution.

129. The District Judges had 366 appeals at the beginning of the year, received 622 and disposed of 600, leaving 388 as arrears, against 269, 761, 664 and 366 respectively in 1092. Of the 388 appeals pending at the close of the year, 29 were over one year, 113 over 6 months and 246 below 6 months, against 4, 98 and 264 respectively in 1092. The average duration of appeals decided after contest increased in both the District Courts, viz., from 115 days to 208 days in the Anjikaimal and from 112·6 days to 235 days in the Trichur District Court. The Chief Court began the year with 183 appeals (102 A. Ss and 81 S. As), received 274 (115 A. Ss and 159 S. As) and disposed of 293 (141 A. Ss and 152 S. As), leaving a balance of 164 (76 A. Ss and 88 S. As) at the close of the year, against 112, 375, 304 and 183 respectively in 1092. The average duration of contested regular and second appeals disposed of by the Chief Court was 249 and 228 days respectively, against 160 and 155 days respectively in 1092. APPELLATE LITIGATION. District Courts. Chief Court.

130. The District Courts had for disposal 37 miscellaneous appeals, of which 17 were disposed of, leaving 20 as arrears at the close of the year, against 46, 43 and 3 respectively in 1092. The Chief Court had for disposal 49 appeals, of which 40 were disposed of, leaving 9 as arrears at the end of the year, against 63, 47 and 16 respectively in 1092. Including arrears, the District Courts had for disposal 57 land acquisition cases, of which 14 were disposed of. The Chief Court had 163 revision petitions for disposal, of which 132 were disposed of, against 187 and 153 respectively in 1092. Miscellaneous appeals. Land acquisition cases. Revision petitions.

131. Mr. Justice Varugis inspected the two District Courts and the two District Judges inspected the Munsiffs' Courts under their jurisdiction during the year. Inspection.

132. Eleven graduates-in-law were enrolled as Vakils of the Chief Court eight graduates-in-law were admitted as Vakils of the District Courts and five persons were granted the Munsiffs' court pleadership certificates. Enrolment of Vakils.

133. The receipts for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial Department were Rs. 3,01,248, against Rs. 3,07,811 in 1092. Against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,27,067, against Rs. 1,27,854 in the previous year. Financial.

REGISTRATION.

134. The number of registry offices at the beginning of the year was 21. During the year, a registry office was opened at Mulanthuruthy, 8 miles south-east of Tripunithurah, as a temporary measure. Thus the number of offices at the close of the year was 22. Registry offices.

Number of instruments.

135. The number of documents registered during the year was 50,179, against 54,615 in the previous year. Of these, 29,302 were compulsory and 20,877 optional, against 32,482 and 22,133 respectively in 1092. The number of wills registered was 251, against 186 in the previous year. Of these, 9 were executed by Brahmins, 129 by Sudras, 42 by other Hindus, 63 by Christians and 8 by Muhamadans. The average value of a document registered was Rs. 427, against Rs. 434 in 1092.

Business in Registry offices.

136. Of the total number of 50,179 documents registered, 50,061 or 98·17 per cent were registered on the day of presentation, against 99·67 per cent in 1092. Of the remaining, 113 were registered within one week and 5 after one week. The number of documents refused registration was 95, against 112 in the previous year. Including the 6 registration appeal cases pending disposal at the end of the previous year, the Superintendent had in all 56 cases for disposal, of which 48 were disposed of, leaving 8 pending at the close of the year. Registration was ordered in 43 cases and the remaining 5 were dismissed, the percentage of confirmation being 10·41, against 19·04 in 1092.

Registration appeals.

Prosecution.

137. One case was pending and one was instituted in the year for offences under the Registration Regulation. Thus there were 2 cases for disposal. Both of them ended in conviction.

Inspection.

138. The Superintendent inspected all the registry offices twice during the year except that at Mulanthuruthy. The Diwan Peishkar visited 2 offices.

Financial.

139. The receipts and expenditure (excluding Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 88,954 and Rs. 48,169 respectively, against Rs. 95,484 and Rs. 46,460 respectively in 1092. The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was 54·26, against 48·66 and the average registration fee per document was Re. 1—9—10, against Re. 1—9—9 in the previous year.

Joint Stock Companies.

140. Two companies were registered during the year, viz., the Trichur Motor Works Ltd., and the Suprabhatham Co., Ltd., with head quarters at Trichur, and a sum of Rs. 235 was collected on this account, against Rs. 55 in 1092. The number of companies working at the close of the year was 15, against 13 in 1092. One company, viz., the Mangalodayam Co., Ltd., increased its nominal capital and 7 companies raised their paid-up capitals by a total of Rs. 61,070, the most conspicuous of them being the Vaniampara Rubber Co., Ltd., and the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. One company, viz., the Kshemodayam Co., Ltd., ceased to work during the year.

VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration.

141. Compulsory registration of births and deaths under Regulation II of 1081 was in force in the same towns as in the previous year. The registration work in municipal towns was attended to by the registrars attached to the respective town councils. The Parvathiakaran of Pothundy and the Sanitary Maistry of Kunnamkulam were the ex-officio registrars of births and deaths in the towns of Nelliampathies and Kunnamkulam respectively and in the remaining towns and other villages where Regulation II has not been enforced the work was attended to by the Parvathiakarans of the respective places. The total number of births registered during the year was 15,326 (7,846 males and 7,480 females), as against 15,402 (7,770 males and 7,632 females) in the previous year. The number of

deaths during the year was 13,847 (7,388 males and 6,459 females), as against 10,297 (5,388 males and 4,909 females) in 1092. The percentage of births and deaths during the year to population (according to the census of 1911) was 1·66 and 1·51 respectively, as against 1·67 and 1·12 respectively in the previous year. There were three prosecutions for violation of rules all of which ended in conviction.

142. During the year public health was not satisfactory. The number of deaths from cholera and small-pox in the year was 201 and 1,818, as against 8 and 17 respectively in the previous year. Public health.

143. The total number of deaths from injuries during the year was 187, as against 148 in 1092, of which 19 were cases of suicide, 35 due to snake bite, 4 due to injuries received from wild animals and 129 to accidents, as against 9, 31, 9 and 99 respectively in 1092. Deaths from injuries.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

144. There were 28 medical institutions at the beginning of 1093. During the year the dispensary at Iyyampilly and an Itinerating Veterinary Dispensary were opened. The number of medical institutions in the State at the end of the year was thus 30, viz., 11 hospitals, 17 dispensaries and 2 asylums. Institutions.

145. The total number of beds available was 347 (139 for males, 198 for females and 10 for children), as against 331 (137 for males and 194 for females) in the previous year. Accommodation.

146. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,64,911, as against 3,04,085 in 1092. Of these, in-patients numbered 5,949 and out-patients 2,58,962, as against 5,657 and 2,98,428 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the number of in-patients treated during the year was 4·98 against 4·29 in 1092. The institutions in Ernakulam, Mattanchery and Trichur worked with female medical aid during the year. Relief.

147 The female medical subordinates treated in all 30,893 women and 20,402 children, as against 36,366 women and 22,823 children in 1092. The decrease is due to the want of medicines owing to the war. Work amongst women and children.

148. Under cholera there were 4 admissions all of which ended fatally and under small-pox there were 9 admissions and 5 deaths. Cholera and Small-pox.

149. The principal diseases treated during the year in the order of frequency were diseases of the digestive system (66,107), skin diseases (25,616), diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs (20,001), malaria (16,709), ulcers (13,011), injuries, general and local, (11,152), anaemia (10,532) rheumatic fever and rheumatism (9,777), diarrhoea (8,520), and pyrexia of uncertain origin (8,473). Diseases treated.

150. 78 post mortem examinations were held for medico-legal and 6 for pathological purposes, as against 61 and 12 respectively in the previous year. Post-mortem examination.

151. There were 18 inmates in the asylum at the beginning of the year and 17 were admitted during the year. Of these 35 inmates, 6 were discharged apparently cured, 3 were handed over to relatives, and 2 died. The number that remained in the asylum at the end of 1093 was 24. The cost of maintaining the institution was Rs. 2,167, as against Rs. 2,250 in 1092. Lunatic Asylum.

152. The total number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 55 (47 males, 6 females and 2 children) and 82 were admitted during the year. There were thus 137 lepers in all of whom 66 were discharged apparently well, 11 Leper Asylum.

absconded, 8 died and 52 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The cost of maintaining the institution was Rs. 6,099, as against Rs.4,644 in 1092.

Itinerating dispensary. 153. There were two travelling dispensaries, one for medical relief and the other for veterinary work. The medical dispensary worked in 5 villages and treated 4,422 patients.

Veterinary Hospitals. 154. As in the previous year, there were 2 hospitals and 1 dispensary at work during the year. The total number of animals treated was 8,421 (8,080 out-patients and 341 in-patients), as against 6,899 (6,543 out-patients and 356 in-patients) in 1092. Of the in-patients treated, 220 were cattle, 64 horses, 26 dogs, 15 goats, 6 buffaloes, 6 fowls, 1 elephant, 1 pig, 1 cat, 1 pigeon. Of the out-patients, 5,482 were cattle, 921 buffaloes, 589 dogs, 563 goats, 353 horses, 91 fowls, 17 pigs, 15 pigeons, 8 cats, 7 elephants, 3 sambur, 3 spotted deer, 2 turkeys 2 peacocks, 2 rabbits, 1 otter, 1 parrot, 1 donkey and 19 others. 780 operations were performed during the year, of which 103 were castrations and 126 parturition cases. Inoculation against rinderpest was performed on 2,279 cattle of which 600 were done by the itinerating veterinary Sub-assistant Surgeon. The total cost of maintaining the institutions was Rs. 11,565, as against Rs. 8,618 in the previous year.

Expenditure. 155. The total expenditure on account of medical relief during the year was Rs. 1,25,960 as against Rs. 1,45,695 in the previous year.

SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

Organisation and staff. 156. As in the previous years the department continued to be under the immediate control of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. There was no change in the organisation and staff during the year.

Health officers. 157. There were 5 towns under health officers.

Operations of the department. 158. The compulsory scavenging system continued to work in some of the towns. 755 private houses were served during the year, as against 759 in the previous year. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 1,721, as against Rs. 1,689 in 1092. Lighting in the towns was done departmentally and is reported to have been done satisfactorily.

Water Supply. 159. Four public tanks and 29 wells were repaired and 6 wells were newly sunk.

Markets. 160. The number of Sirkar markets and cartstands under the control of the department during the year was 10 and 6, as against 9 and 5 respectively in the previous year. There were also 46 private markets licensed, as against 40 in 1092. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 11,600, as against Rs. 10,589 in 1092.

Epidemics and preventive measures. 161. The number of deaths from cholera and small-pox was 201 and 1,818 respectively, as against 8 and 17 respectively in the previous year. During the year public health was not satisfactory.

Plague. 162. Six vessels were inspected at Malipuram during the year, as against seven in the previous year.

Expenditure. 163. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 76,562 excluding government contribution of Rs. 72,280 to the Town Councils.

Maintenance of Roads. 164. The maintenance of roads in Ernakulam, Trichur, Mattanchery and Chittur-Tattamangalam was attended to by the respective Town Councils as in the previous year. The total Government contribution to the Town Councils was Rs. 72,280.

165. The total receipts and expenditure of the Town Councils were Rs. 1,78,490 and Rs. 1,93,393 respectively. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 14,903 by the transactions of the year. Financial.

166. A special grant of Rs. 40,000 was made for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the town of Mattanchery and this was fully utilised for the purpose.

VACCINATION.

167. The number of permanent vaccinators remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 15. Two temporary vaccinators, one for 3 months and the other for 2 months were also appointed when small-pox prevailed in an epidemic form. Staff.

168. Lymph was obtained from the King Institute throughout the year. The average cost of lymph including the supply to the Town Councils was Rs. 239 per mensem, as against Rs. 165 in the previous year. Supply of lymph.

169. The number of vaccinations performed during the year including the operations within Town Council limits was 47,486 (27,996 males and 19,490 females), as against 36,534 (21,259 males and 15,275 females) in 1092. Of these, 36,631 cases or 77·14 per cent were successful, as against 30,030 or 82·20 per cent in the previous year. Of the 47,486 vaccinations, 34,045 were primary, 509 were secondary and 12,932 were re-vaccinations, the percentage of success under each head being 84·23, 64·83 and 58·83, as against 86·58, 54·81 and 47·18 respectively in 1092. Operations.

170. The expenditure for the department for 1093 including that of Cranganur was Rs. 6,463, as against Rs. 5,612 in the previous year, and the average cost of each successful case was 4 annas, as against 3 annas 10 pies in 1092. Expenditure.

VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

DEVASWAMS.

171. The department had charge of the following classes of institutions:— Number of institutions.

(1) Group Devaswams, 141 in number including Athur Devaswam in the Talapilli Taluk, whose management was assumed by the Sirkar during the year. (2) Cranganur Devaswams 15 in number including the Methala Devaswam. (3) Charitable Institutions and the management of Pandaravaka Vazhivadus &c., and of Endowments and (4) Pazhuvam, Elangunnapuzha and Thirumala Devaswams.

(1) Group Devaswams.

172. The year opened with a balance of 24,445 paras of paddy and Rs. 7,279. The arrear demand finally fixed after certain adjustments since effected on account of increase due to renewal, etc., viz., 24,445 paras of paddy and Rs. 8,744 together with the current demand for the year made a total demand of 3,36,601 paras of paddy and Rs. 1,33,002 for collection during the year. Out of this demand 2,97,543 paras of paddy and Rs. 1,21,048 were collected and 28 paras of paddy and Rs. 7 were written off, leaving a balance of 39,030 paras of paddy and Rs. 11,947 pending collection at the close of the year. The major portion of the balance pending collection is reported to be involved in suits and disputes. The percentage of collection of paddy and money demands was 88·4 for paddy and 91·01 for money, as against 92·52 and 90·49 respectively in 1092. There were 3 cases of nadupattam and 29 cases of attachment of movables, as against 2 Demand, collection and balance of rents on lands.

CHAP. V.

cases of nadupattam and 6 cases of attachment in 1092. Considering the large amounts for collection, the number of cases in which coercive measures were taken cannot be considered large.

Receipts.

173. The total receipts of the Group Devaswams for the year amounted to Rs. 3,99,250, as against Rs. 4,06,207 in 1092.

Expenditure.

174. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,73,821, as against Rs. 3,52,668 in 1092.

Financial condition.

175. The surplus to the credit of the Devaswams after meeting the expenditure from the receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 25,429, as against Rs. 55,913 in 1092. The difference between the surplus of 1092 given in this report and in the report of 1092 is due to certain adjustments effected in accounts after the submission of the report for 1092. The receipts and disbursements under "debt heads" were Rs. 4,661 and Rs. 6,814 respectively, the transactions in the year under "debt heads" resulting in a deficit of Rs. 2,153, as against a deficit of Rs. 684 in 1092. The actual surplus for the year thus amounted to Rs. 23,276, as against Rs. 52,855 in 1092. The closing balance of 1092 according to that year's report was Rs. 3,96,887. Certain adjustments since effected in the accounts raised the above surplus to Rs. 3,99,262. The Group Devaswams the funds of which have been formed into a common fund had thus a total surplus of Rs. 4,22,538.

Balance to the credit of individual Devaswams.

176. The total balance to the credit of individual Devaswams was Rs. 9,77,344.

(2) *Cranganur Devaswams.*

Cranganur Devaswams.

177. The year opened with a surplus balance of Rs. 17,035 to the credit of these Devaswams. The receipts and expenditure of the Devaswams for the year were Rs. 27,831 and Rs. 28,786 respectively, as against Rs. 28,156 and Rs. 20,485 respectively in 1092. The surplus to the credit of these Devaswams at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 16,080 exclusive of investments. The difference noticed between the surplus balance of 1092 given in this report and in the report of 1092 is due to certain adjustments effected in accounts.

(3) *Charitable Institutions.*

Oottupurahs.

178. The number of Oottupurahs remained the same as in last year, viz., 15. The total expenditure during the year on account of Oottupurahs, Satroms, subscriptions to Charitable Institutions, etc., amounted to Rs. 48,948, as against Rs. 42,563 in 1092.

Water Pandals.

179. In all, 94 water pandals inclusive of those in Cranganur were maintained in 1093. Of these 75 were under the Division Sanitary Inspectors and the remaining 19 were under the Village Panchayats. The cost of their upkeep amounted to Rs. 2,484.

Expenditure.

180. The expenditure incurred by the State for Pandaravaka Vazhivadus in Sirkar temples and for contributions to religious institutions amounted to Rs. 22,290, as against Rs. 22,255 in 1092.

Endowments.

181. The Endowment Funds continued to be treated separately. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,71,937 and 20 paras of paddy. The receipts on account of new endowments in the year amounted to Rs. 9,089. The total amount to the credit of the Devaswams under endowments at the close of 1093

thus amounted to Rs. 1,81,026 and 20 paras of paddy exclusive of landed properties. The receipts on account of interest on the Endowment Fund and rent on landed properties amounted to Rs. 11,341 and the expenditure for conducting the endowment vazhivadus to Rs. 8,585 thus working to a surplus of Rs. 2,756. The year thus closed with a surplus of Rs. 6,994, as against Rs. 4,238 at the end of 1092.

(4) *Pazhuvam, Elangunnapuzha, and Thirumala Devaswams.*

182. These institutions continued to be managed by the Sirkar.

183. The receipts and expenditure of the Pazhuvam Devaswam for the year amounted to Rs. 8,594 and Rs. 6,751 respectively, as against Rs. 8,623 and Rs. 7,615 respectively in 1092. The transactions of the year having resulted in a surplus of Rs. 1,843, the previous surplus rose to Rs. 6,452 at the close of the year. The liability outstanding against the Devaswam at the beginning of the year was Rs. 15,500 which was reduced to Rs. 14,500 at the end of the year by the discharge of liabilities amounting to Rs. 1,000. The collection work continued satisfactory. Pazhuvam Devaswam.

184. The receipts and expenditure of the Elangunnapuzha Devaswam for the year were Rs. 13,974 and Rs. 12,752 respectively, as against Rs. 13,605 and Rs. 13,071 respectively in 1092. The transactions of the year thus worked to a surplus of Rs. 1,232 raising the surplus balance of the previous year to Rs. 3,562 at the close of 1093. The collection work was satisfactory. Elangunnapuzha Devaswam.

185. The Thirumala Devaswam continued to work under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Devaswams. Out of a total demand of Rs. 69,975 and 17,921 paras of paddy for the year, Rs. 33,460 and 8,978 paras of paddy were collected and a sum of Rs. 4,196 was written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 32,319 and 8,943 paras of paddy at the close of the year. The receipts and expenditure of the Devaswam including those of the Mundathumkara Estate amounted to Rs. 99,941 and Rs. 1,01,848 respectively, as against Rs. 93,609 and Rs. 84,209 respectively in 1092. A further loan of Rs. 8,000 was raised from the Devaswam funds for meeting certain urgent demands. The transactions of the year having worked to a deficit of Rs. 1,907, the opening balance of 1093 which amounted to Rs. 11,378 was reduced to Rs. 9,471 at the close of the year. The difference noticed between the surplus balance shown in the report for 1092 and in the present report is due to an item of wrong credit under 'debt heads' during the year 1092 which was detected after the submission of the report. It is hoped that after the completion of the renewal operations now in progress and a revision of the Pathivu expenditure where found necessary, the financial condition of the Devaswam will improve. Thirumala Devaswam.

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

186. The organisation of the department remained practically the same as in the previous year. The Western Division comprising the Trichur and Mukundapuram sub-divisions with the Devaswam Division attached to it was found to be too heavy a charge for a single Divisional Officer and was consequently split into two as a temporary measure. Organisation.

187. The department had, as usual, to carry out both State and contribution works. The expenditure on State works including establishment charges was Rs. 6,68,487, as against Rs. 5,70,754 in 1092. The value of contribution works carried out in the year was Rs. 59,830—Rs. 25,853 for Cranganur, Rs. 16,336 for Devaswams and Rs. 17,641 for other departments. The total expenditure the Total expenditure.

department had to control during the year was Rs. 7,28,317, as against Rs. 6,49,109 in 1092. The establishment charges including contribution came to Rs. 79,086, i. e., 12·18 per cent on the total expenditure, as against Rs. 77,533 or 13·75 per cent in 1092. This does not include the temporary establishment charges which are debited to works.

Communications. 188. The total expenditure on communications-original was Rs. 64,756, as against Rs. 37,913 in 1092 and on maintenance and repairs Rs. 1,57,465, as against Rs. 1,36,401 in the previous year. The proposals of the committee appointed to formulate a scheme for the improvement of communications throughout the State were received in the year and final orders were passed thereon. A definite programme was accordingly drawn up in the order of the urgency of works according to which the works approved by the Darbar will be taken up and completed in the course of a period of 5 years.

Buildings. 189. The total expenditure under the head was Rs. 2,23,641, as against Rs. 1,11,648 in 1092. The important works taken up during the year were : —

(1) Construction of the Rama Varmah Town Hall, (2) Construction of a building for the Irinjalakuda Girls' School, (3) Altering, re-designing and building an upper storey to the Trichur Maternity Hospital, (4) Construction of a building for the Tripunithura Girls' school, (5) Construction of a palace for Ikkavu Thampuran, (6) Construction of a large workshop in the Viyyur Central Jail, (7) Construction of a female ward, bathing cistern, etc., in the Central Jail, (8) Improvements to the Kokkalai distillery, (9) Converting the northern ward of the Trichur Maternity Hospital into a double storied building, (10) Providing accommodation for one of the junior Thamburans at Tripunithura, and (11) Construction of an additional ward in the Ernakulam General Hospital.

Irrigation. 190. The Special Engineer and staff appointed to investigate the scheme of wet cultivation in the State gathered details and prepared estimates and drawings for the works in the Chittur Taluk. The investigation in other taluks was also taken up during the year.

The total expenditure under 'Irrigation' during the year was Rs. 48,819, as against Rs. 69,880 in 1092.

Petty constructions and repairs. 191. The total expenditure under 'Petty Constructions and Repairs' was Rs. 43,570, as against Rs. 38,732 in 1092.

Receipts. 192. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 83,635, as against Rs. 82,675 in 1092.

IX. MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Organisation. 193. As already observed in Chapter IV, Mr. Wynyard Wright was away on leave and the several sections of the department continued to be worked under the supervision of the Chief Engineer and the Tramway Assistant Engineer.

Plant and machinery. 194. All the plants and machinery worked in fairly good order except the Hill Palace Electric Installation and the Motor Roller. The crank case of the engine of the former broke and the latter three times went out of order during the year. Another engine was got on hire and the plant put in working order without delay.

Financial. 195. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 246 and the expenditure to Rs. 18,646, as against Rs. 372 and Rs. 13,562 in 1092.

X. INSTRUCTION.

196. The total number of Sirkar schools rose from 137 to 145. The increase was due to the opening of 5 more rural industrial schools, opening of a vernacular primary school at Methukil, the splitting up of the mixed vernacular primary school at Pengamuk into two schools for boys and girls separately and the opening of a Lower Secondary school at Parappukara. The total number of aided schools also rose from 193 to 209. Twenty-two new schools were brought on to the aided list during the year, while aid was discontinued to six of the old schools. The total number of pupils in Sirkar and aided schools in 1093 was 29,896 and 32,538, as against 29,105 and 27,796 respectively in 1092. A new census of the unaided and indigenous schools in the State was taken during the year and according to the statistics prepared the number of such schools was found to be 576 and the total strength 11,437. The total number of pupils including those in unaided and indigenous schools under instruction during the year was 73,871, as against 79,232 in 1092. The decrease in the total strength was due to the decrease in the strength of the unaided and indigenous schools These schools are not permanent institutions and are subject to fluctuations according to seasons and prevailing conditions. 40·5 per cent. of the education work was done by Sirkar institutions, 44 per cent. by aided agencies and 15·5 per cent. without any help from the Sirkar, as against 36·7, 35·1 and 28·2 per cent. respectively in the previous year.

Number of institutions. Strength.

197. Out of the total number of 73,871 pupils under instruction, 68·4 per cent. were boys and 31·6 per cent. were girls, the number of boys and girls respectively being 50,557 and 23,314. The percentage of boy and girl pupils to the male and female population of school-going age was 74 and 34, as against 79·4 and 35·8 respectively in 1092. The decrease is, as already explained, due to the unreliability of the figures for indigenous schools adopted in the report for 1092 as disclosed by the census taken of them during the year.

Boys and girls.

198. Of the 62,434 pupils under instruction in Sirkar and aided schools, 35,651 or 57·1 per cent. were Hindus, 25,541 or 40·9 per cent. Christians, 1,081 or 1·7 per cent. Mahomedans and 161 or 0·3 per cent. Jews, as against 57·2, 41·2, 1·5 and 0·1 per cent. respectively in 1092.

Education among different communities.

199. The strength of the College department was 228, as against 231 in 1092, the average attendance being 95·7, as against 94·3 in the previous year. The results of the Intermediate Examination are shown below :—

Collegiate Education.

	No. sent up.	No. passed.	Percentage.
Complete passes, Parts I & II	56	34	60·7 (11 first class)
Part I only	58	48	82·7
Part II only	56	37	66

In the previous year 74 candidates were sent up of whom 22 passed, 3 being placed in the first class. The fee receipts of the college classes amounted to Rs. 14,242, as against Rs. 14,531 in 1092 and the expenditure to Rs. 26,278, as against Rs. 26,880 in the previous year, the net expenditure being Rs. 12,036 or Rs. 52·8 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 12,349 or Rs. 53, the corresponding figures in 1092.

200. The strength of the Hindu Hostel was 63 and that of the Christian Hostel 37, as against 64 and 23 in 1092. The health of the boarders was good except for an outbreak of influenza after the summer recess, but the epidemic soon subsided without producing any serious disturbance. Both the hostels continued to work satisfactorily.

College Hostels.

Upper Secondary Education.

201. The number of High schools rose from 16 in 1092 to 19 in 1093, of which 12 were Sirkar (including the high school department of the Ernakulam College) and 7 aided, as against 10 and 6 respectively in 1092. The increase was due to the raising of the Sirkar L. S. schools at Narakkal and Mulanthuruthy and of the aided L. S. school at Cherpu to High schools. The total number of pupils that were given Upper Secondary Education was 1,974 (1,754 boys and 220 girls), as against 1,756 and 1,790 in the two previous years.

Sirkar High Schools.

202. The strength of the high school departments of the Sirkar schools including the high school department of the Ernakulam College was 1,382 (1,220 boys and 162 girls), as against 1,202 and 1,016 in 1092 and 1091 respectively. The fee receipt of the Sirkar High schools including the high school department of the College amounted to Rs. 43,547 and the expenditure to Rs. 60,583, the net expenditure being Rs. 17,036, as against Rs. 37,896, Rs. 55,115 and Rs. 17,219 respectively in 1092. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 13, as against Rs. 15 in 1092.

High school Hostels.

203. The strength of the hostel attached to the Kunnamkulam High school was 54, as against 56 in the previous year. The opening of higher standards in some of the neighbouring British schools continued to affect the strength of the hostel. The strength of the hostel attached to the High School, Chittur, consisted of 20 regular boarders and 61 tiffin boarders, as against 14 and 23 respectively in 1092. Inconvenience is being felt in this hostel for want of accommodation and provision has been made in the five years' programme for an extension of the hostel buildings. The hostel attached to the High School, Wadakancherry, was taken over under Sirkar management and definite rules were framed for its working. The strength was 27 residential boarders and one tiffin boarder. Seven teachers were also messing in the hostel. All the hostels continued to work satisfactorily and the health of the boarders was good.

Aided High schools.

204. The number of aided high schools was 7 (including the Thirumala Devaswam High school), as against 6 in the previous year. The increase was due to the raising of the Lower Secondary school at Cherpu to a High school. Of these 6 were for boys and one for girls. The total strength of these schools was 592 (534 boys and 58 girls), as against 554 in 1092. The grants-in-aid given by the Sirkar to the High School Department amounted to Rs. 8,414, as against Rs. 7,785 in 1092. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 14, the same as in the previous year.

School Leaving Certificate Examination.

205. The eighth School Leaving Certificate examination was held at two centres, Ernakulam and Trichur. 405 candidates appeared for the examination of whom 177 were declared eligible for public service, as against 368 and 166 respectively in 1092. The total receipts of examination fees amounted to Rs. 4,860 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,134. A special examination for teachers who failed in the Matriculation Examination was also conducted along with the School Final Examination. There were 13 candidates two of whom passed.

Lower Secondary Education.

206. The number of schools in which Lower Secondary instruction was imparted during the year was 45, as against 40 in 1092. Of these 25 were Sirkar and 20 aided, as against 23 and 17 respectively in the previous year.

Sirkar schools.

207. The total strength of the Sirkar Lower Secondary schools was 3,149 (2,562 boys and 587 girls), as against 2,777 in 1092. The fee collections of the Lower Secondary departments amounted to Rs. 47,553 and the expenditure to Rs. 61,425, as against Rs. 42,423 and Rs. 57,629 respectively in the previous year. The net expenditure was, therefore, Rs. 13,872, as against Rs. 15,206 in 1092,

the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 4·4, as against Rs. 5·5 in the previous year.

Aided schools.

208. The total strength of the 20 aided schools was 1,914 (1,698 boys and 216 girls), as against 1,586 in 1092. The grants-in-aid given to Lower Secondary departments of these schools amounted to Rs. 9,705, as against Rs. 8,587 in the previous year, the average cost per pupil being Rs. 5·1, as against Rs. 5·4 in 1092.

209. For the public examination of Form III, 1,029 candidates appeared, as against 865 in 1092. The percentage of passes was 61·7, as against 69·3 in the previous year.

Primary Education.

210. Including the Primary departments of the Ernakulam College, of the high schools and lower secondary schools of the State, primary education was imparted in 914 schools, as against 1,372 in 1092. Of these, 135 were Sirkar, 203 aided, and the remaining 576 unaided and indigenous schools, as against 132, 187 and 1,053 respectively in 1092. Of the 135 Sirkar schools, 95 are for boys and 40 for girls. Of these, 14 are purely anglo-vernacular primary schools, 3 being for girls. The total strength of the primary departments of the Sirkar schools was 24,374 (15,063 boys and 9,311 girls), as against 24,369 in 1092. The fees realised from the primary departments amounted to Rs. 34,974 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,80,421, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 6, as against Rs. 6·1 in 1092. The number of pupils under instruction of the communities classed as backward rose from 7,204 in 1092 to 7,903 during the year. The number of aided schools was 203, as against 187 in the previous year, the strength being 29,796, as against 25,439 in 1092. The grants-in-aid given to these schools were Rs. 1,11,785, as against 1,04,933 in the previous year. The increase in grant was due to the increase in the number of schools, the employment of more qualified men and the grant of increments to teachers. A new census of the unaided and indigenous schools was taken during the year. The total number of these schools was 576 with a total strength of 11,437 pupils. The large decrease of these schools was due to their fluctuating character. 4,156 candidates appeared for the public examination of class IV of whom 2,890 passed, as against 3,477 and 2,422 respectively in 1092.

Aided schools. Unaided schools. Public Examination.

Night schools.

211. The number of night schools that worked during the year was 20 (13 Sirkar and 7 aided), as against 21 in the previous year. Four aided night schools ceased to exist while three were newly aided. The strength of these schools was 1,207, as against 1,104 in 1092.

Female education.

212. The total number of girls' schools in the State during the year was 71, as against 69 in 1092. Of these 41 were Sirkar and 30 aided. The number of girls attending the Sirkar and aided schools was 19,581, as against 18,252 in 1092. Of the 41 Sirkar girls' schools, one was the V. J. G. L. and I. school, six were lower secondary schools, 33 were primary schools and one was special. Of the 30 aided schools, one was a high school, two lower secondary schools, 24 primary schools and 3 special schools.

Girls' High schools.

213. As in the previous year there were two fully developed high schools for girls, viz., the V. J. G. L. and I. school at Trichur and the St. Theresa's Convent school at Ernakulam. For the School Leaving Certificate Examination 13 candidates appeared from the former of whom 9 passed, as against 14 and 6 respectively in the previous year. From the latter institution 7 candidates appeared as in the previous year of whom 3, the same number as in the previous year, were successful.

Special schools.

214. As in the previous year three special schools were maintained by the Sirkar, viz., the Sirkar Training school, the G. T. C. and I. school and the Industrial section of the V. J. G. L. & I. school. Arrangements were made for opening a cookery class in the V. J. G. L. and I. school. Five more new rural industrial schools were opened during the year at Mulanthuruthy, Narakkal Cranganur, Manalur and Anthikad. Thus the number of these schools rose from 3 to 8 at the end of the year.

Training School.

215. The total strength of the Training school was 505, as against 450 in 1092. Of these 505 pupils, 119 were pupil teachers undergoing training (86 males and 33 females) and 386 pupils belonged to the model section. Out of the 188 candidates that appeared for the Trained Teachers' Examination 49 passed. The net cost to the Sirkar of maintaining the institution was Rs. 18,115, as against Rs. 17,100 in 1092.

Technical, Commercial and Industrial School.

216. The industrial section included arts, bell-metal, carpentry, carving, electro-plating, mat-making, rattan work, weaving and smithy. The strength in the above sections of different industries was 48, 11, 18, 16, 14, 25, 22, 22 and 19 respectively or a total of 195, as against 54, 15, 15, 18, 16, 21 22, 18 and 17, or a total of 196 in the previous year. The Commercial and Technical sections were comprised of purely commercial class, vernacular commercial class and School Final class, the strength in each during the year being 71, 27, and 6 respectively or a total of 104, as against 78 in the previous year. The total strength of the institution was thus 299, as against 274 in 1092. Out of the 68 students sent up from the arts section for the Madras Government Technical Examination in different subjects 43 came out successful, as against 42 and 34 respectively in 1092. The total cost of the institution for the year came to Rs. 16,568, as against Rs. 16,331 in 1092.

Aided special schools.

217. The number of aided special schools was 6, the same as in the previous year. The total strength of these institutions was 236, as against 217 in the previous year. The total grant given by the Sirkar to these schools was Rs. 1,279, as against Rs. 1,446 in 1092.

Qualification of teachers.

218. Of the 1,283 and 1,211 teachers in the Sirkar and aided schools respectively, 601 and 246 respectively were trained men, as against 578 and 219 respectively in the previous year. There was thus much improvement in the qualification of teachers, both in Sirkar and aided institutions.

Inspection.

219. Besides the Director of Education, the inspecting staff consisted of the Chief Inspector of Schools, two Deputy Inspectors and one Inspectress of Girls' Primary Schools, as in the previous year.

Grants-in-aid.

220. The total amount of grant paid during the year was Rs. 1,52,026, as against Rs. 1,32, 613 in 1092. The increase was due to the increase in the number of aided schools, the employment of more qualified teachers and the granting of periodical increments. A fairly large number of new schools was also recognised and aided during the year. Besides grants-in-aid to schools, a sum of Rs. 10,526 was also spent during the year for stipends and scholarships. In addition to the scholarships allowed for technical and industrial education and the stipends paid to the students undergoing training, the following scholarships were awarded during the year :—(1) the senior university scholarship of Rs. 15 tenable in each of the three classes of the B. A. (Honours) course; (2) five junior university scholarships of Rs. 10 each in the Senior and Junior Intermediate classes of the Ernakulam College; (3) 66 upper secondary scholarships of Rs. 5 each, of which 22 are tenable for 3 years, 22 for 2 years and 22 for one year; (4) 78 lower secondary scholarships (Anglo-Vernacular) of Rs. 3 each of which 25

are tenable for 3 years, 27 for 2 years and 26 for one year; (5) 100 lower secondary scholarships (Vernacular) of Rs. 3 each, of which 25 are tenable for 4 years, 26 for 3 years, 26 for 2 years and 23 for one year; (6) eight special scholarships of Rs. 5 each, of which 3 are tenable for 3 years, 3 for 2 years and 2 for one year, for girls studying in high school classes; (7) a special literary scholarship of Rs. 20 a month to a lady student who took a first class in the Intermediate Examination for prosecuting her studies in the B. A. Honours class; and (8) two industrial scholarships of Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 a month to two of the ex-students of the G. T. C. and I. school for a course of special industrial training to fit them as industrial teachers in schools. Over and above these State scholarships and stipends there were scholarships and prizes instituted by private gentlemen.

221. There was as usual close co-operation between the two States, Travancore and Cochin, in educational matters. Co-operation with Travancore.

222. The total receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 1,55,068 and Rs. 5,88,736, as against Rs. 1,39,910 and Rs. 5,50,428 respectively in 1092. The net expenditure to the Sirkar on "Education" during the year was Rs. 4,33,668 or Rs. 23,150 more than in 1092. Of these 6·7 per cent. was spent on 'direction and inspection', 63 per cent. on 'Sirkar schools' and 25·9 per cent on 'aided schools', as against 7·1 per cent., 64·5 per cent. and 24 per cent. respectively in the previous year. Classified according to branches of instruction 9·1 per cent of the net outlay on education was spent on 'direction and inspection', 2·8 per cent. on 'collegiate education', 11·3 per cent. on 'secondary education' and 59·6 per cent. on 'primary education', as against 9·5 per cent., 3 per cent., 11·9 per cent. and 61·8 per cent. respectively in 1092. Financial.

223. The Inter-School Sports were held during the year and they were confined to high schools, as in the previous year, the lower secondary schools being allowed to hold local sports. There were two new items for competition in the Inter-School Sports, viz., the boat race and sports for girls. The latter was open to all girls' schools. Apart from this, due attention was paid to the physical exercise of students in the various institutions. Physical Education.

224. Mr. R. Devaraja Iyer, Mathematics Lecturer of the Ernakulam College, continued to be the warden in charge of the Residential Palace during the year. There were 16 Thampurans residing in the Residential Palace at the beginning of the year, the same number as in the previous year. There were 5 Thampurans in the Senior Intermediate Class of whom two were sent up for the University Examination and one came out successful. The successful Thampuran was sent to Madras to continue his studies for the B. A. (Honours course). Three Thampurans were in the School Final Class. They were all sent up for the public examination. Two of them were declared eligible for admission into the Intermediate class. Of the 2 Thampurans in the Junior Intermediate class, one was promoted to the Senior Intermediate, of the two in the V Form one was promoted to the VI Form and of the two in the IV Form one was promoted to the V Form. One Thampuran (the 29th) who was in the V Form had to discontinue his studies owing to eye disease and another Thampuran having attained 25 years of age was at his request allowed to leave the institution. The library and the reading room attached to the Residential Palace were made good use of by the wards. Education of the junior members of His Highness' family.

225. The 15th Thampuran continued to be the guardian of the younger members of His Highness' family throughout the year. The number of wards in the Tripunithura District High School at the beginning of the year was 13; 6 more were admitted into the school at the commencement of the educational year in Edavam; the strength at the end of the year was 19. Adequate attention was paid to the physical exercise of the wards of the Residential Palace and those Boys.

under the Guardian Thampuran at Tripunithura. The general health of the wards at both stations was satisfactory.

Girls.

226. The Palace Girls' School continued to work under the management of the 15th Thampuran. The strength of the school at the end of the year was 68, as against 70 in the previous year. The pupils made good use of the library attached to the school. The "Palace School Literary Society" was started early in the year and several meetings were held. Essay reading and discussion, reading and recitation in English and Malayalam were alternately held.

Sir Rama Varmah Sanskrit Patasala.

227. The Vedanta Lecturer resigned his appointment during the year and the post was not filled up for want of a suitable scholar. The post of the assistant lecturer was also kept vacant. The staff at the end of the year consisted of two lecturers on Rs. 45-60 each. The year opened with 23 pupils, four in the Vedanta class, seven in the Junior Vyakarana class, three in the Junior and nine in the Senior Nyaya classes. There were 13 new admissions, 6 in the Nyaya Junior class and 7 in the Vyakarana Junior class. The number of withdrawals during the year was 5. The strength at the end of the year was thus 31, as against 23 in the previous year. The progress of the pupils was satisfactory.

The hostel attached to the Sanskrit Patasala has accommodation for 24 boarders. During the year under report the hostel contained the full complement of boarders, as against 20 in the previous year. The boarding was, as hitherto, free. The health of the boarders continued to be satisfactory. The receipts and expenditure of the year amounted Rs. 6,871 and Rs. 6,649 respectively.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Huzur Secretariat.

228. The Huzur office continued to work as re-organised in 1083 divided into the following departments:—Revenue, Public Works, Judicial and Local and Legislative. Mr. M. I. Virkkey, B. A., continued to act as Secretary to the Diwan till 28th Makaram 1093 when he was appointed as acting Comptroller of Accounts. Mr. A. K. Vengu Aiyar, B. A., permanent Superintendent of Land Records, was acting as Secretary to the Diwan during the rest of the year.

The temporary establishment of the Special Officer and his staff for the sorting and printing of old important State records continued to work throughout the year.

Telephone.

229. The telephone installation between the Huzur Secretariat and the Hill Palace was in working condition throughout the year.

DEPARTMENTAL TESTS EXAMINATION.

230. The seventh Departmental Tests Examination of the State was held on the 15th Makaram 1093 and the three succeeding days. 43 applications were received, but only 33 candidates appeared of whom 14 were successful.

MILITARY.

Nair Brigade.

231. Including the infantry and artillery, the Nair Brigade consisted of 25 officers and 245 men at the beginning of the year. There were two deaths, 6 desertions or retirements and 12 admissions in the year. The strength of the force at the close of the year thus consisted of 24 officers and 250 men.

State Band.

232. The sanctioned strength of the State Band in the year was 25, consisting of a Band Master, a Jamadar, a Havildar and 22 musicians.

His Highness' Body-Guard.

233 The strength of His Highness' Body-Guard consisted of one commissioned officer, three non-commissioned officers and 12 troopers.

Duties of the men.

234. In the infantry, commissioned officers are armed with swords and non-commissioned officers and sepoys with muzzle-loading guns. In His Highness' Body-Guard, the commissioned officer is armed with a sword and a revolver and non-commissioned officers and troopers with swords, lances and pistols. In the artillery, there are four muzzle loading cannons with accessories complete and they were, as usual, used for firing salutes only. The following ammunition was received during the year, viz., 650 muzzle ball cartridges, 350 blank cartridges and 1000 percussion caps. The men in the infantry serve mainly as guards for treasuries, palaces, temples and other important State buildings and also do escort duties as occasion arises.

Expenditure.

235. The total cost of the Military department was Rs. 55,445, against Rs. 53,217 in 1092.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Import permits.

236. During the year, 41 licenses and import permits were issued for the import of arms and ammunition, against 37 in 1092.

Licenses for sale.

237. Under Regulation II of 1084, 70 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fireworks were issued during the year, against 71 in 1092. Of these, 24 were for dealing in sulphur, caps, shot, etc., 28 in china crackers, potash, etc., and 18 for the manufacture and sale of fireworks, etc.

PETROLEUM.

Licenses for possession and transport.

238. The number of licenses issued under the Petroleum Regulation was the same as in the previous year, viz., 10 and a sum of Rs. 1,202 was realised, against Rs. 1,210 in 1092.

FACTORIES.

Number of Factories.

239. There were 47 factories at the commencement of the year. Two more factories were registered during the year thus making a total of 49. They are situated as shown below:—

Situation.

Cochin.	Oil Mills	9	Trichur.	Tile and brick works	11
	Coir factory	1		Rice mills	4
	Saw mill	1		Saw mill	1
	Fisheries	2		Spinning and weaving mill	1
	Workshop and foundry	2		Rubber factory	1
Kanayanur	Oil mills	2	Chittur.	Tile and brick works	1
	Petroleum depots	2		Rice and oil mill	1
Mukundapuram.	Tile and brick works	7	Talapilly	Tile works	1
	Rubber factories	2			

Number of boilers.

240. The number of boilers registered was 65 at the commencement of the year. Six boilers were newly registered during the year thus making a total of 71 boilers at the close of the year.

Accidents.

241. 26 accidents were reported in the year, against 21 in 1092. All of them were enquired into. They were due to the carelessness of the injured. One of these proved fatal and it was reported from the Gundu Saw Mills. The largest number of accidents reported was from the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills and the Gundu Saw Mills, being six from each.

PRESS REGULATION.

Number of printing presses.

242. The number of printing presses remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 27.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGULATION.

Number of licenses.

243. The number of licenses issued under the Motor Vehicles Regulation was 31, against 36 in 1092 and a fee of Rs. 62 was realised, against Rs. 72 in 1092. During the year under report, the question of enacting a new Motor Vehicles Regulation was under the consideration of the Darbar.

THE SIRKAR PRESS.

244. There were no changes in the organisation and working system of the Press during the year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 8,032 and the expenditure to Rs. 18,327, against Rs. 5,438 and Rs. 18,558 respectively in the previous year.

STATIONERY.

245. The receipts on account of the value of stationery articles supplied to Cranganur, Devaswams, Town Councils, etc., amounted to Rs. 7,342, as against Rs. 4,188 in 1092, the increase being due to the increased rate that had to be charged on the articles sold, as well as to the receipt in the year under report, of the cost of the articles supplied in 1092. The total expenditure for the supply of stationery articles to all offices of the State was Rs. 54,522, as against Rs. 64,587 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the limited quantity of supplies received.

SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Ethnography.

246. Mr. L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer, B. A., L. T., Curator of the State Museum and Superintendent of Zoological Gardens, continued to be *ex-officio* in charge of the ethnographical researches. The original researches in regard to the anthropology of the Syrian Christians are in progress.

Archæology.

247. Ruins and monuments of historical and archæological interest continued to be preserved in good condition.

THE STATE MUSEUM.

248. The Museum comprises the following sections :—

(1) Natural History.
(2) Geology.
(3) Archæology.
(4) Arts and Industries.
(5) Ethnology.
(6) Numismatics.
(7) Library.

As in the previous year, the Museum and the Zoo were in charge of a full time Curator. There have been many additions to all sections in the Museum except Geology. During the year under report 7 volumes of the Fauna of British India and 20 volumes connected with Ethnology and allied subjects were also added to the Library attached to the Museum.

An industrial section attached to the State Museum was opened during the year with the object of exhibiting representative specimens of the arts and industries of the State. This will be a medium of advertisement of the articles manufactured in the State.

The number of visitors to the museum and the zoo during the last 3½ months of the year was 8,948, against 36,232 in 1092. Owing to the construction of the museum building it was not possible to register the number of visitors during the first 8½ months of the year. As in the previous year students and teachers of the various educational institutions in the State visited the museum and demonstration lessons were given. Among the important visitors were His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., F. M. U., members of the ruling family, Raja Vasudeva Raja Avergal, C. I. E., of Kollengode, V. Madhava Raja Avergal of Kollengode, the Hon'ble Lieut. Kavalapara Moopil Nair, the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, Mr. F. J. Richards, I. C. S., Dr. Gilbert Slater, M. A., Ph. D., University Professor of Indian Economy, Mr. A. V. Jugga Rao, F. R. A. S., Zemindar of Sharemohammadpuram, Vizagapatam District, and the Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili.

The Zoological Garden attached to the Museum also expanded during the year. As in the previous year, several interesting specimens were presented to the Zoo by private gentlemen and officers of the State.

There has been steady improvement and expansion in these institutions. The health of the various animals has been satisfactory.

The total expenditure incurred by the Darbar during the year on account of the Museum and the Zoo amounted to Rs. 13,101, against Rs. 11,781 in 1092.

INDUSTRIES.

249. The Department was in existence only 3 months and 24 days as it was organised during the latter part of the year. During the period one meeting of the advisory committee was held and it was decided to conduct an investigation into the condition of the existing industries and also to experiment with new ones.

Lacquer work industry was introduced under an instructor from Mysore. With the available material the class has started work and has on the roll 13 students. At present no fees are levied. Experiments in regard to button-making etc., are receiving attention and the required appliances are under construction.

The expenditure incurred on account of the department during the year was Rs. 379.

CRANGANUR.

250. Cranganur is a small principality, with an area of 18¾ square miles and a population of 33,193, according to the census of 1911. It is financially autonomous, but for all administrative purposes forms an integral part of the State. The Chief pays an annual tribute of Rs. 6,857 to the State.

The subjoined statement shows the financial condition of the principality at the beginning and at the end of the year:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Opening balance — Cash in the Cranganur Treasury ...	27,993	Disbursements under service heads ...	1,45,966
Opening balance — Investments ...	1,98,992	Do. under debt heads ...	2,13,437
Total	2,26,985	Total ...	3,59,403
Receipts under service heads ...	1,34,803	Closing balance — Cash in the Cranganur Treasury ...	26,466
Do. under debt heads ...	2,23,073	Closing balance — Investments ...	1,98,992
Total ...	3,57,876	Total ...	2,25,458
Grand total ...	5,84,861	Grand total ...	5,84,861

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

251. Particulars regarding the newspapers and magazines published in the State in 1093 are given below:—

Names of newspapers and magazines	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Circulation. (No. of copies)	Remarks
Atmaposhini ...	Malayalam	Kunnamkulam	Monthly	500	Purely literary. Deals with subjects of general interest.
Keralakesari ...	do	Perumanam near Trichur	do	1,000	Deals with subjects of general interest.
Keralavyasan ...	do	Lokamaleswaram, Cranganur	do	1,000	Literary, industrial and political.
Kairali ...	do	Ernakulam	do	772	Purely literary.
Kerala Chintamani ...	Anglo-Malayalam	Trichur	do	525	Literary, political and social.
Lakshmi Bhai ...	Malayalam	do	do	1,500	A ladies' magazine dealing with literary, and social matters only.
Lokaprakasam ...	Anglo-Malayalam	do	Weekly	800	Political, literary, scientific, industrial and social.
Malabar Islam ...	do	Mattancherry	do	1,150	Deals with political, social, and mercantile matters.
Mangalodayam ...	Malayalam	Trichur	Monthly	650	Publishes articles on various subjects except politics.
Messenger of the Sacred Heart ...	do	Ernakulam	do	400	Purely religious.
Promptuarium ...	Latin	do	do	900	do.
Sathyanadom ...	Malayalam	do	Weekly	600	Political, social and subjects of general interest.
Sujanamitram ...	do	Mattancherry	do	500	do.
Sahodaran ...	Anglo-Malayalam	Pallipuram	Monthly	500	Social, Political, industrial, agricultural, commercial and religious.
Suprabhadom ...	do	Trichur	Weekly	550	Political and subjects of general interest.
West Coast Bulletin ...	English	Mattancherry	do	600	Political, and subjects of general interest.
Yogakshemam ...	Malayalam	Trichur	do	1,300	Deals with industrial and social questions of the Namburi community and politics also.

CHAPTER VI.

CONCLUSION.

THE end of the year 1093 M. E. marks the lapse of almost a quinquennium of a separate administrative period. This opportunity may suitably be availed of to survey the past 4½ years and to take stock of such progress as has been made, with a view to re-adjust ideas and, if necessary, to initiate new lines of advance.

253. Almost the whole of this time has been a season of unparalleled stress and strain. If the strong arm of Great Britain has served to keep the shores of India inviolate, it could not altogether free her from all the consequences of the world-struggle. Towards the end of 1089 the flood-gates of war were opened and as the tide rose ever higher, increasing limitations were placed on normal administrative developments. Nor was the period free from changes in the administration. A new Diwan in March 1914 was followed by the great event of 7th December 1914 when His Highness Rajah Sri Sir Rama Varmah, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., abdicated and was succeeded by His Highness Sri Sir Rama Varmah, G. C. I. E., the present Ruling Rajah. Great events, both without and within the State, have left less time and opportunity for internal development than might have been possible in a period less crowded.

In spite of adverse conditions however, the wheels of progress have not rusted from idleness, though the natural reflection that under happier circumstances much more might have been possible, must temper any appreciation of such progress as has been made.

254. I would preface my remarks with a tribute to those able administrators in the past whose careful guidance of the destinies of the State has rendered further advance possible.

The following brief summary of the more important features which have characterised the administration of the past few years may be divided into two sections. Under the first, I would place the ordinary developments of domestic administration, and under the second, the larger constructive projects which have for their object the development of local resources. In surveying the former, I will deal with the various departments separately.

255. *Financial.*—The year 1088 closed with a net balance of nine lakhs after making provision for all liabilities and this balance has at the end of 1093 grown to 26¾ lakhs. It might be asked, what was the necessity for so large an accumulation of funds. I would point out, as I have done elsewhere, that since large annual credit balances are not, for a variety of reasons, likely to be a recurring feature of all future budgets, balances had to be husbanded with care. Not only has the prevalence of war conditions rendered inadvisable in this perturbed period any proposals involving heavy recurring expenditure but these balances have been accumulated to facilitate the launching of those larger projects which are inevitable if the State is to keep abreast of developments elsewhere and augment its resources.

CHAP. VI.

256. *Education*.—So far as statistics are any guide to progress in the field of education, the evidence of figures shows that education has continued to spread steadily among all classes. The total number of pupils in Government and aided schools was 37,674 in 1088. It stood at 62,434 at the end of 1093.

Progress was especially marked among the sections classed as backward, the numbers under instruction rising from 3,675 in 1089 to 7,903 in 1093. In spite of the increase in recent years however, these numbers only serve to emphasize what still remains to be done in this direction. Special advance is noticeable in the field of Upper Secondary education. Five new High schools, one aided, the others Sirkar, have come into being in the past five years, bringing the total of such institutions to 19, and this is in response to a real need, as the strength of the various classes testifies.

With a view to instituting a more practical system of education among the classes who earn their livelihood by manual labour, an experiment has been made with Rural Industrial Schools, in which a measure of literary education is combined with training in certain arts and handicrafts. Eight such schools in all have now been working, some for two or three years, and though the experimental stage is not yet passed, the welcome they have received at the hands of those for whom they are primarily intended, appears to show that they will fill a real need in the hierarchy of educational institutions. Local offers voluntarily made, to erect suitable buildings if such institutions are opened, will, it is hoped, enable half a dozen additional schools of this type to be opened in the current year.

An Agricultural school will, in accordance with the orders passed in reorganising the Agricultural Department, shortly be opened as soon as the necessary buildings in the Central Farm are completed.

The system of Rural Lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, organised as a tentative measure to further the spread of general information among the non-urban population, is being experimented with, and the experience gained shows that the lectures are popular, attract large audiences and with proper organisation promise to develop into a potent educational agency.

The institution of scholarships for technical and agricultural study, the organisation of a State aided Provident Fund for the teachers of aided schools and the extension of the Hostel system are other measures of educational interest. It is recognised that much remains to be done in the field of primary education before every boy and girl can be provided with those educational facilities which may rightly be expected. Any sudden large increase in recurring charges is however certain to dislocate the State Budget, since in normal years the margin between income and expenditure is not large and threatens to diminish each year. That steady expansion on no niggardly scale is however taking place, is amply testified to by the figures of expenditure which rose from Rs. 3,75,520 in 1088 to Rs. 5,88,736 in 1093 while the budget provision for 1094 amounts to Rs. 6,76,600, the total revenues of the State rising in this period only from Rs. 47,88,000 in 1088 to the anticipated figure of Rs. 51,37,000 in 1094, of which approximately Rs. 2,30,000 is a nominal and not a real increase, being due to a recent alteration in procedure.

257. *Medical.*—The medical institutions of the State have always done good work but in a department where a more exacting standard is constantly necessitated to keep pace with every advance in science, there must be continual progress. With a view to extend, modernise and fully equip in accordance with the latest requirements the chief medical institutions of the State, a five years'

building programme has been drawn up and substantial progress has already been made with it. In this programme provision has been made for the opening of special departments, (X-Ray, Opthalmological, etc.,), the entertainment of a proper nursing staff for the principal hospitals and the institution of a course for the training of local nurses. The training of indigenous midwives in the State Hospitals has so far been eminently promising. They undergo a course of instruction for six months during which time they receive stipends and are subsequently given a small bonus for every case properly attended to, for which purpose their subsequent work is, as far as possible, kept under observation.

The itinerating dispensary which has been working for the past year in Chittur as an experimental measure, has proved an unqualified success and will probably be the fore-runner of others.

The itinerating principle was also extended to the Veterinary Department and in a region where cattle disease is so rife, will undoubtedly lead to much benefit to the agriculturists.

In the matter of rural sanitation a comprehensive examination of the villages of the State was followed by the drawing up of a five years' programme of water supply and sanitary works.

The work of dealing with the congested and insanitary areas of Mattanchery and Kunnamkulam, chiefly by means of providing roads and proper drainage, was taken in hand and spread over a period of years, while for the town of Ernakulam also, a further programme of improvement has been framed.

The claims of the indigenous system of medicine were recognised by the introduction of a system of grants-in-aid to Ayurvedic institutions under certain rigid restrictions as to the qualifications of the Vaidyans employed, the character of their work and the quality of the medicines used.

258 *Agriculture.*—The whole department was entirely reorganised on the return of the State scholar from England and definite lines of work laid down for its guidance on a comprehensive basis. A central experimental farm was started and an agricultural school will shortly be opened in connection with it. A cocoanut experimental station has also been sanctioned. Rural Agricultural Exhibitions managed by local bodies, have been a special feature of the past two years.

259. *Co-operation.*—There has been considerable advance in this field. The Co-operative Societies Regulation was passed into law in Makaram 1088. It was not however till the department was organised that any substantial work was done. The first society was registered in Edavam 1089 and at the end of the year 1093 the number had increased to 58 with a capital of over 1½ lakhs of rupees, a membership of 5,311, and transactions which in 1093 totalled Rs. 5,36,234. The formation of a Central Co-operative Bank and the increase of non-credit societies are special features of the last year's work.

260. *Forests.*—The State forests have constituted a source of very considerable income and if, properly conserved, will still continue to yield a substantial, if diminished, revenue. The planting of new areas with the more valuable species has been steadily proceeded with and trial has been made with species foreign to Cochin. An encouraging measure of success has met these experiments especially in the case of sandalwood. The preparation of working plans, the absence of which hitherto has led to the unrestricted working of certain areas to their serious detriment, has been taken in hand. The plan for one circle has been completed and a beginning has been made with others. An equally important desideratum, the total lack of forest maps, is also being supplied.

A survey of the economic resources of the forests is now being carried out, and a Forest Training School for subordinates was opened last year.

261. *Irrigation.*—An extensive investigation into the possibilities of improving irrigation in the State is being conducted. The examination of two large projects and a number of minor ones has already been completed, and when the whole investigation is finished, a selection of such schemes as appear to be in the best interests of the cultivators will be taken up for execution as funds permit.

262. *Industries.*—A department of minor industries was constituted last year to deal with those small industries which afford a living to a large class of artisans and handicraftsmen. The chief object of this measure is, on the one hand, to introduce such new industries as may afford a subsidiary means of occupation to the labouring classes, and on the other to improve existing industries by popularising improved methods, bringing producers into touch with good markets and improving the quality and cheapening the price, wherever possible, of raw materials. An industrial bureau has also been recently opened and, in the short time that it has been in existence, has served as a medium of sale for a very considerable number of the products of local workmanship, orders having been received from such distant parts of India as Simla and the Central Provinces.

It is proposed during the current year to open a State pottery factory, for purposes of demonstration, with an experimental section. Such of the local clays as have been examined have been favourably reported on and a State scholar is now under instruction. The object of the factory will be to demonstrate improved methods of manufacture and to experiment with the different kinds of ware which it is reported are possible of manufacture with the clays available.

263. *The Museum and Zoological gardens.*—Till comparatively recently the State Museum consisted of a number of heterogenous articles in two small rooms, and the Zoo, of a couple of animals in small moveable cages. These institutions were in 1090 transferred to Trichur, properly housed, very greatly extended and entirely reorganised. They today form one of the sights of Trichur, attract large numbers of visitors, and have altogether been made more worthy of the State.

264. *Local self-government.*—There has been no increase in the number of Town Councils as scope for such increase is limited. The elective principle has, however, been extended, and the Regulation taken up for revision on more liberal lines. Benches of Honorary Magistrates have been established in the three more important towns and have been working for some time.

The most important progress has however been made with Village Panchayats. The Village Panchayat Regulation was passed in Kumbham 1089 and the first Panchayats were constituted in Medam 1089. There were at the end of 1093 forty Panchayats working in the State with jurisdiction over 100 villages. As each Panchayat grows in experience and popular confidence its powers are extended. A considerable quantum of judicial work has been transacted by those Panchayats on which judicial powers have been conferred, while the executive duties discharged cover a wide and varied field, including irrigation, road and sanitary works. In four or five years more, every village in the State should be within the jurisdiction of a Panchayat and it should be possible considerably to extend the powers and sphere of influence of these bodies in view of the eminently successful work that has been done by them so far.

265. It is now left for me to refer briefly to those larger projects which are outside the ordinary routine of administration but which are intimately bound up with the development of the State.

I have on a previous occasion pointed out that the normal sources of State income are rapidly approaching the limit beyond which expansion is either impossible, or cannot keep pace with the increasing expenditure demanded by a progressive administration.

Not only cannot expenditure be materially reduced without affecting efficiency, but in view of the general permanent increase in prices which may be expected and the growing demands of certain branches of administration, *e. g.*, Education, Agriculture, Co-operation, etc., it is almost certain that it will continue to expand.

It has therefore become a necessity to examine schemes of constructive enterprise which if carried out will develop to the utmost local resources.

Only a brief reference is here possible to the projects which have been closely investigated and worked up during the period I am now reviewing.

Now that the prospects of improvements to the Port of Cochin are no longer remote, measures calculated to develop the industrial activities and resources of the State may also be initiated with confidence.

266. In a previous Administration Report, I had pointed out that the Darbar's proposal to connect the projected Dindigal-Palghat line with the Shoranur-Cochin State Railway by a direct connection running into Trichur, which would bring large producing areas into direct and uninterrupted relations with the Port of Cochin, had led to a survey of the proposed line. The survey is complete and now that the war has ceased, the project will, it is hoped, receive further attention at no distant date.

267. The proposed extension and re-alignment of the Forest Tramway has also been referred to on a previous occasion. The chief objects of this proposal are to open up fresh areas of forest land hitherto useless as revenue producing assets, to bring in fresh traffic of considerable magnitude to the Railway and trade to the Port of Cochin and to afford transport facilities which are vital to schemes like the Water Power Project and the proposed Paper Factory.

268. The Chalakudi River Power Scheme has been the subject of careful examination for the past 2½ years. No technical obstacles are anticipated, for one expert opinion has described the project as "almost ideal" from an engineering point of view. The problem however which has been most difficult of solution is to ensure in advance, guarantees in regard to the taking up of electrical energy, sufficiently reliable in character and extended in degree, to justify the State in embarking on so considerable an undertaking. This problem has now it is hoped been solved. The solution involves other developments and industrial projects of importance, *e. g.*, a bamboo paper factory and the use of electricity on an extended scale for lifting water for purposes of cultivation. These have been worked out, though more detailed reference to them here is unnecessary. Mention may however be made of the arrangement with the Tata Oil Mills Co., by which, in addition to certain engagements between the Company and the Darbar, a block of shares at par has been ear-marked for the people of Cochin, thus giving them the opportunity of sharing in an industry established in their midst, which has for its object the manufacture of the higher products from raw materials hitherto exported.

The Power Scheme and connected projects are now before the Darbar whose final decision in regard to them has yet to be taken.

CHAP. VI.

269. I have now touched briefly on the main features of administrative interest which have marked the preceding few years. The times have made exceptional demands on all, on the people, who have been required to face hardships alien to what is usually a land of plenty, and on the officers of the State, who have been called on to meet unexpected emergencies outside the ordinary routine. It is a matter for congratulation that these demands have on the whole been successfully met, and that the difficulties of the past four years show signs of beginning to dissipate.

TRICHUR,
December 14, 1918.

J. W. BHORE,
DIWAN OF COCHIN.

APPENDIX.

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1093 M. E.

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period From	Period To	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Residency.				
1	H. L. Braidwood Esq., I. C. S. ...	Resident in Travancore and Cochin			
2	T. Austin Esq., I. C. S. ...	Assistant Resident	1—1—93	20—1—93	
3	G. R. F. Tottenham Esq., I. C. S.	Do.	21—1—93	32—12—93	
4	Dr. H. Campbell Perkins ...	Residency Surgeon			
	Palace.				
	Vacant ...	Sarvadhikariakar			
5	P. Narayana Menon, B. A., B. L.	Sub-protem do.	1—1—93	1—3—93	
6	K. Narayana Pisharody, B. A., B. L. ...	Acting do.	2—3—93	32—12—93	
7	K. Rama Varma Raja, B. A. ...	Special Palace Officer			
	General Administration.				
8	J. W. Bhore, I. C. S. ...	Diwan			
9	P. Damodara Menon, B. A. ...	Secretary to the Diwan			On other duty as Special Officer.
10	M. I. Virkkey, B. A. ...	Sub-protem do.	1—1—93	28—6—93	
11	A. K. Vengu Iyer, B. A. ...	Acting do.	29—6—93	32—12—93	
12	K. Shangu Warriar, B. A. ...	Comptroller of Accounts	1—1—93	29—6—93	On combined leave till 31—12—93. Vacant on 32—12—93.
13	M. I. Virkkey, B. A. ...	Acting do.	1—7—93	32—12—93	
	Revenue.				
14	T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer, B. A.	Diwan Peishkar			
15	K. Govinda Menon, M. A. (Oxon)	Conservator of Forests			
16	V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I. M. E., G. I. E. E. ...	Mechanical Engineer in charge of Forest Tramway			On leave for Military service.
17	E. C. King ...	Tramway Assistant Engineer in charge			
18	H. W. M. Brown ...	Superintendent of Excise Revenue			
19	K. K. Joseph, B. A ...	Superintendent of Stamps	1—1—93	24—5—93	
20	K. Kochunni Menon, B. A. ...	Acting do.	25—5—93	8—8—93	
21	A. P. Antony, B. A. ...	Acting do.	9—8—93	32—12—93	
	Judicial.				
22	T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A., B. L. ...	Chief Judge			
23	P. I. Varugis, B. A., B. L. ...	Puisne Judge			
24	P. Narayana Menon, M. A., B. L.	Do.			
25	K. Achutha Menon, B. A., B. L. ...	Temporary Additional Puisne Judge	26—6—93	3—7—93	
26	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A., B. L. ...	District Magistrate			On other duty till 9—1—93
27	V. B. Vydianatha Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Do. from 10-1-93	1—1—93	14—11—93	
28	C. V. Antony, B. A., B. L. ...	Acting do.	15—11—93	32—12—93	
29	M. A. Chakko, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Nair Brigade			
30	M. Krishna Menon, B. A., B. L.	District and Sessions Judge, 1st grade			
31	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A., B. L. ...	Do. 2nd grade			S. P. T. till 9-1-93 and permanent from 10-1—93
32	V. B. Vydianatha Iyer, B. A., B. L. ..	Temporary Additional District Judge	15—11—93	32—12—93	
33	A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer ...	Superintendent of Registration			

N. B.—Columns 4 and 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

(i) **Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1093 M. E.**—*concld.*

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period From	Period To	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
34	T. A. Anantarama Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Government Advocate and Law Officer	1—1—93 9—8—93	8—2—93 31—11—93	On privilege leave and furlough for 6 months *i. e.*, till 8-8-93 and retired from 1—12—93
35	K. Achutha Menon, B. A., B. L. ...	Acting do.	9—2—93 4—7—93 13—12—93	25—6—93 8—8—93 32—12—93	
36	A. Sankara Menon, B. A., B. L. ...	In charge of the office of the Govt. Advocate and Law Officer	26—6—93 1—12—93	3—7—93 12—12—93	
37	Mr. A. C. Augustus ...	Superintendent of Central Jail	1—1—93 20—10—93	19—8—93 32—12—93	On privilege leave for 2 months
38	Mr. M. B. Labouchardiere ...	Acting do.	20—8—93	19—10—93	
	Miscellaneous.				
	Vacant ...	Superintendent of Devaswams and Oottupuras			
39	K. Kelar Tirupad, B. A., B. L. ...	Sub-protem do.	1—1—93	26—10—93	On privilege leave for 3 months from 21-10-93
40	A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer ...	In charge of the office of do.	27—10—93	32—12—93	
41	G. E. Browning, M. I. C. E., M. A. S. C. E. ...	Chief Engineer	1—1—93 14—12—93	4—12—93 32—12—93	On special duty from 5th
42	K. Subramania Iyer, B. A., B. C. E. ...	In charge of the Chief Engineer's office	5—12—93	13—12—93	
43	F. S. Davies, B. A. ...	Director of Education	1—1—93	19—8—93	On combined leave from 20th
44	C. Matthai, B. A. L. T. ...	Acting do.	20—8—93	32—12—93	
45	G. N. Coombes, L. R. C. P. & S., Triple qualification of Edinburgh and Glasgow ...	Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer			
46	V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I. M. E., G. I. E. E. ...	Mechanical Engineer			On leave for Military service
47	J. I. Chandy, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Anchal			
48	I. Raman Menon, B. A., F. E. S. ...	do. Agriculture and Fisheries			
49	R. A. Gayathrinatha Iyer, B. A.	Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies			

N. B.—Columns 4 and 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

CHAP. III.

LEGISLATION.

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagam 1093 M. E.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Act	Remarks
1	Regulation I of 1010—extending the powers of jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges	Yes	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
2	Do. II of 1010—for the future guidance of the Appeal Court	"	Do.
3	Do. III of 1010—for giving greater efficiency to the system of Police established in Cochin	"	Partly repealed by Regulation VIII of 1076, Regulation I of 1077, Regulation V of 1083 and Regulation VII of 1084
4	Do. IV of 1010—for constituting the Zillah Courts, Criminal Courts of the respective Zillahs and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court, Circuit Judges and for defining the respective powers	"	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
5	Do. I of 1036—for the speedy administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the establishment of Small Cause Courts	"	Do.
6	Do. II of 1036—to clear the doubts of the Appeal Court in regard to the provisions of Regulation I of 1036	"	
7	Do. I of 1041—for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in Courts	"	Amended by Regulation II of 1071
8	Do. II of 1041—for providing specially against criminal breach of contract on the part of artificers, workmen and labourers	"	
9	Do. I of 1042—for extending the powers vested in the Munsiffs and for defining their jurisdiction	"	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076
10	Do. III of 1043—providing for the admission of counsel in criminal cases	"	
11	Do. I of 1053—for prescribing rules for the confiscation of animals, conveyances, etc., used in contraband trade	"	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1077, partly by Regulation V of 1083 and partly by Regulation VII of 1084
12	Do. I of 1057—to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts	"	Partly repealed by Regulations II and III of 1076 and Regulation IV of 1084
13	Do. I of 1058—for the better regulation of the Police in Cochin	"	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1075
14	Do. I of 1059—The Cochin Penal Code	"	Amended by Regulations VIII of 1084, III of 1090 and VIII of 1093.
15	Do. II of 1061—providing for the execution by the Courts of Cochin of decrees passed by the Civil Courts of British India and Travancore	"	
16	Do. I of 1062—providing for the restriction and control of the erection of religious buildings, etc.	No	Amended by Regulation I of 1080
17	Do. I of 1066—rendering the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act V of 1872 of the Governor-General of India in Council effectual and to prevent the solemnization of illegal marriage in this State	Yes	
18	Do. I of 1067—amending the law relating to the management of the Anchal service, etc.	"	
19	Do. II of 1070—for acquiring land for public purposes	"	Amended by Regulation I of 1074
20	Do. II of 1071—amending Regulation I of 1041	"	
21	Do. III of 1071—Cattle Trespass Regulation	"	
22	Proclamation dated 8th February 1897—for taking effective precautionary measures against the spread of Bubonic plague	"	
23	Regulation I of 1072—Epidemic Diseases Regulation	"	
24	Do. II of 1074—Survey Regulation		
25	Do. IV of 1074—amending Regulation II of 1070	"	
26	Do. V of 1074—The Destruction of Records Regulation	"	
27	Do. I of 1075—The Notaries Public Regulation	"	
28	Do. III of 1075—The Special Police Regulation	"	
29	Do. IV of 1075—for preventing the landing of goods at places other than Malipuram or Narakal	"	
30	Do. I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation	"	
31	Do. II of 1076—The Chief Court Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1079 and Regulation II of 1083
32	Do. III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation IV of 1084
33	Do. IV of 1076—A Regulation for the protection of Judicial Officers	Yes	
34	Do. V of 1076—The Coffee Stealing Prevention Regulation	"	
35	Do. VI of 1076—The Prisons Regulation	"	

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagam 1093 M E.—*Cont.*

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from British Indian Act	Remarks
36	Regulation VII of 1076—making better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State	Yes	
37	Do. VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation	"	
38	Do. I of 1077—The Abkari Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation V of 1091
39	Do. I of 1079—Civil Procedure Code	"	Amended by Regulations III of 1083, V of 1088, IV of 1089 and VIII of 1089
40	Do. II of 1079—The Limitation Regulation	"	
41	Do. III of 1079—The General Clauses Regulation	"	
42	Do. IV of 1079—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
43	The Indian Evidence Act, I of 1872	Yes	Brought into force from 1st Meenam 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 2nd February 1905
44	Regulation I of 1080—amending Regulation I of 1062	No	
45	Do. II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation	Yes	
46	Do. III of 1080—The Forest Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation VII of 1093
47	Do. IV of 1080—The Companies Regulation	"	Partly repealed from 1084 by Regulation VI of 1083
48	Do. I of 1081—The Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation II of 1091
49	Do. II of 1081—The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation	Yes	Partly amended by Regulation IV of 1086
50	Do. III of 1081—The Treasure Trove Regulation	"	
51	Do. I of 1082—The Extradition Regulation	"	
52	Do. II of 1082—The Ports Regulation	"	
53	Do. III of 1082—The Ferries and Tolls Regulation	"	
54	Do. IV of 1082—The Public Gambling Regulation	"	
55	Do. V of 1082—The Forest Steam Tramway Regulation	"	
56	Do. I of 1083—A Regulation for the disposal of the Appeal Suit No. I of 1080 on the file of His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal	"	
57	Do. II of 1083—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
58	Do. III of 1083—amending the Cochin Civil Procedure Code	Yes	
59	Do. IV of 1083—The Revenue Recovery Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation I of 1091.
60	Do. V of 1083—The Salt Regulation	"	
61	Do. VI of 1083—The Stamp Regulation	"	
62	Do. VII of 1083—The Factories Regulation	"	
63	The Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872 (with certain amendments)	"	Brought into force from 1st Chingam 1084 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 14th August 1908.
64	Regulation I of 1084—A Regulation to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants	"	
65	Do. II of 1084—The Arms Regulation	"	
66	Do. III of 1084—The Petroleum Regulation	"	
67	Do. IV of 1084—The Civil Courts Amendment Regulation	"	
68	Do. V of 1084—The Registration Regulation	"	
69	Do. VI of 1084—The Lepers Regulation	"	
70	Do. VII of 1084—The Tobacco Regulation	"	
71	Do. VIII of 1084—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code	"	
72	Do. I of 1085—The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation	"	Partly amended by Regulations III of 1086, III of 1088, I of 1089, VI of 1089, IV of 1092 and IX of 1093.
73	Do. I of 1086—The Cochin Census Regulation	"	
74	Do. II of 1086—The Cochin Criminal Procedure Code	"	Amended by Regulations III of 1089 and II of 1092.
75	Do. III of 1086—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1085	"	
76	Do. IV of 1086—A Regulation to amend Regulation II of 1081	"	
77	Do. I of 1087—The Newspaper Regulation	"	
78	Proclamation dated 9th July 1912—to keep pending all suits for redemption of kanam and other cognate tenures and for eviction	No	
79	Regulation I of 1088—amending the Ferries and Tolls Regulation III of 1082	"	
80	Do. II of 1088—Regulation for the Registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies	Yes	
81	Do. III of 1088—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation I of 1085	"	

CHAP. III.

LEGISLATION.

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagam 1093 M. E.—*Cont.*

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Act	Remarks
82	Regulation IV of 1088—The Co-operative Societies Regulation	Yes	
83	Do. V of 1088—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	No	
84	Do. VI of 1088—The Press and Printers Registration Regulation	Yes	
85	Do. VII of 1088—The Copyright Regulation	"	
86	Proclamation dated 21st Edavam 1088—regarding the Tenancy Bill	No	
87	Regulation I of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation I of 1085	"	
88	Do. II of 1089—The Cochin Motor Vehicles Regulation	"	
89	Do. III of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, Regulation II of 1086	"	
90	Do. IV of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure Regulation I of 1079	"	
91	Do. V of 1089—The Cochin Village Panchayat Regulation	"	Amended by Regulations I and XI of 1093
92	Do. VI of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085	"	
93	Do. VII of 1089—The Cochin Rubber Thefts Prevention Regulation	"	
94	Do. VIII of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	"	
95	Do. I of 1090—The Cochin Naval and Military News Regulation	Yes	
96	Do. II of 1090—The Cochin Tenancy Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1091
97	Do. III of 1090—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code, Regulation I of 1059	"	
98	Do. IV of 1090—The Cochin Majority Regulation	"	
99	Proclamation dated 10th Chingam 1091 prohibiting financial and other dealings by the subjects of the State with the States at war with H. M. the King-Emperor of India	Yes	
100	Regulation I of 1091—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Revenue Recovery Regulation, IV of 1083	No	
101	Proclamation dated 7th Thulam 1091—providing for the special protection in respect of Civil and Revenue litigation in the State of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions	Yes	
102	Regulation II of 1091—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation, I of 1081	No	
103	Proclamation dated 31st Medam 1091 to repatriate hostile foreigners from the State and to prohibit them from transferring property within the State	Yes	
104	Regulation III of 1091—The Cochin Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation	"	
105	Do. IV of 1091—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Tenancy Regulation, II of 1090	No	
106	Do. V of 1091—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Abkari Regulation, I of 1077	Yes	
107	Proclamation dated 21st Chingam 1092 amending Proclamation dated 29th Makaram 1085 to make better provision for the management and administration of Sirkar Devaswams	No	
108	Regulation I of 1092—The Cochin Public Canals and Backwaters Navigation Regulation	"	
109	Do. II of 1092—The Cochin Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Regulation	Yes	
110	Do. III of 1092—The Cochin Fisheries Regulation	"	
111	Do. IV of 1092—The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Amendment Regulation	"	

CHAP. III.

LEGISLATION.

(ii) **List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagam 1093 M. E.**—*Concld.*

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Act	Remarks
112	Regulation I of 1093 - The Cochin Village Panchayat Amendment Regulation	No	
113	Do. II of 1093—The Cattle Disease Prevention Regulation	Yes	
114	Do. III of 1093—The Cochin Passport Regulation	,,	
115	Do. IV of 1093—The Cochin Agricultural Improvements Loan Regulation	,,	
116	Do. V of 1093—The Enemy Trading Regulation	,,	
117	Do. VI of 1093—The Glanders and Farcy Regulation	,,	
118	Do. VII of 1093—The Cochin Forest Amendment Regulation	No	
119	Do. VIII of 1093—The Cochin Penal Code Amendment Regulation	Yes	
120	Do. IX of 1093—The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Amendment Regulation	,,	
121	Do. X of 1093—The Cochin Extradition Regulation	No	
122	Do. XI of 1093—The Cochin Village Panchayat Amendment Regulation	,,	
123	Proclamation dated 15th Vrischigam 1093 promulgating a scheme for the better management of the Koodalmanickam Devaswam	No	
124	Do. dated 12th Makaram 1093 prohibiting tanning within the State	,,	
125	Do. dated 13th Meenam 1093 prohibiting the export of silver bullion and coin from the State	,,	

CHAP. V. A. Season and Rainfall.

(iii) **Statement of rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1093 M. E.**

Stations	Chingam	Kanni	Thulam	Vrischigam	Dhanu	Makaram	Kumbham	Meenam	Medam	Edavam	Mithunam	Karkadagam	Total in 1093	No. of rainy days in 1093.	Remarks
Ernakulam ...	15·53	18·54	7·93	6·77	1·46	1·24	0·17	2·29	5·88	29·75	10·30	6·09	106·85	135	
Mattanchery ...	14·22	15·65	7·92	11·61	0·22	0·90	0·65	2·60	4·68	29·59	9·30	3·65	100·99	130	
Cranganur ...	19·78	25·32	13·10	2·64	...	0·03	0·36	1·08	6·57	34·98	15·45	3·63	122·94	129	
Irinjalakuda ...	17·99	24·79	12·25	5·13	0·08	...	0·74	2·72	7·02	30·78	17·08	6·80	125·47	140	
Trichur ...	20·05	18·71	8·31	3·46	...	...	...	0·03	8·04	33·05	19·24	8·13	119·02	121	
Wadakkanchery ..	14·62	16·93	4·44	4·98	...	0·04	0.09	1·41	3·34	29·31	17·83	4·97	98·01	112	
Chittur ...	11·02	8·07	3·34	5·27	0·17	0·04	...	0·12	1·97	10·23	14·27	7·98	62·53	94	
Total ...	113·21	128·01	57·29	39·86	1·93	2·25	2 01	10·25	37·50	197·74	103·52	42·24	735·81	...	...

B. Staple food grains.

(iv) **Statement showing the prices of staple food grains in the Cochin State.**

Articles	Price per maund of 82 2/7 lbs.						Remarks
	Karkadagam 1092			Karkadagam 1093			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Rice husked ...	7	4	2	8	4	11	
Wheat ...	6	13	9	10	10	11	
Peas ...	6	1	3	7	10	11	
Dholl ...	7	12	11	10	...	4	
Gram ...	3	13	9	6	2	2	
Til or Gingelly ...	9	1	4	13	1	3	
Green peas ...	5	14	4	8	1	2	
Bengal gram ...	5	12	...	7	7	10	

C. Agricultural stock.

(v) Statement of Agricultural stock in the Cochin State during the year 1093 M. E.

Taluk	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes: Male	Buffaloes: Female	Horses	Asses	Sheep or goat	Ploughs: With 4 bulls	Ploughs: With 2 bulls	Carts: Riding	Carts: Load carrying	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cochin-Kanayannur	1093	8,761	11,379	668	427	40	...	5.446	...	3,960	164	197	
Mukundapuram ...	"	15,908	8,525	1,958	1,543	198	9	3,896	...	8,146	360	695	
Trichur ...	"	7,118	8,517	5,624	2,240	87	50	3,672	...	6,492	599	238	
Talapilli ...	"	11,996	11,570	12,731	1 055	26	2	11,033	...	13,689	223	156	
Chittur ...	"	9,070	11,364	6,342	3,360	127	147	5,491	...	9,387	467	563	
Cranganur ...	"	492	1,459	92	361	3	4	750	...	220	...	2	
Total ...		53,345	52,814	27445	8,926	481	212	30,288	...	41,894	1,816	1,851	

D· Abkari

(vi) Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Cochin State during the year 1093 M. E.

Taluks	Arrack: No. of shops	Arrack: Rental	Toddy: No. of shops	Toddy: Rental	Foreign liquor: F. L. 1 shops	Foreign liquor: F. L. 2 shops	Foreign liquor: F. L. 3 shops	Foreign liquor: Other shops	Foreign liquor: Rental	Ganja: No. of shops	Ganja: Rental	Opium: No. of shops	Opium: Other opium shops	Opium: Rental	Tobacco: A. class shops	Tobacco: B. class shops	Tobacco: Club licenses	Tobacco: Rental	Total: No. of shops	Total: Rental	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.		Rs.					Rs.									Rs.			
Kanayanur ..	44	6527	115	115445	..	4	1	..	460	22	Cranganur Taluk Rs. 302-10-8. For the other 6 Taluks Rs. 8,777-5	22	3	Cranganur Taluk Rs. 764-0-0. For the other 6 Taluks Rs. 22,156-0-0	4	141	..	24620	2014	Rs. 7,27,011	* These are opium licenses and cocaine licenses granted for bona-fide medical purposes. In the case of opium a fee of Rs. 5 for each license was realised.
Cochin ..	53	8470	87	188905	..	2	1	..	310	38		38	6		1	153	..	25136			
Cranganur ..	11	1235	18	11095	..	1	..	..	100	3		8	1		1	20	..	6585			
Mukundapuram ..	67	17150	125	87785	..	2	2	..	805	21		21	..		3	205	..	33230			
Trichur ..	62	17150	80	61035	..	6	1	..	1215	9		9	5		5	144	..	32640			
Talapilli ..	29	4410	78	32935	..	2	..	..	200	16		16	..		3	146	..	21755			
Chittur ..	21	6980	43	26220	..	1	..	..	100	7		7	1		3	81	..	12463			
Total ..	287	61972	546	473420	..	18	5	..	3190	116	9080	116	16*	22920	20	890	..	156429	..	..	

E. Police.

(vii) Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police during the year 1093 M. E.

Description of officers	Number	Pay of the grade	Total cost	Punishments: Dismissals	Punishments: Black marks, degradations, suspensions, etc.	Punishments: Punishments judicially	Rewards: By promotion	Rewards: By money	Education: Number able to read and write	Education: Number under instruction	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		12
		Rs.	Rs.								
Superintendent ...	1	425--750	750	...	...	...	...	...	All are able to read and write	...	
First grade Inspector ...	1	150—200	180	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Second grade do. ...	1	125—150	140	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Third grade do. ...	1	100—125	110	...	...	...	...	...		..	
Head Quarter do. .	1	75—100	95	...	...	...	.	...		...	
Senior Prosecuting do ...	1	75—100	95	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Junior do. ...	1	50—75	75	...	...	...	...	1		...	
First grade Sub-Inspectors ...	5	50—60	280	...	2	...	...	1		...	
Second grade do. ...	5	40—50	228	...	2	...	2	1		...	
Third grade do. ...	9	30—40	306	...	3	...	1	4		...	
Drill Instructor ...	1	30	30	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Gymnastic Instructor ...	1	15—20	20	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Chief Head Constable ...	1	20—30	20	...	...	...	...	...		...	
First grade Head Constables ...	9	20	180	...	3	...	1	4		...	
Second grade do. ..	11	15	165	...	5	...	3	3		...	
Third grade do. ...	19	12	228	...	10	...	1	8		...	
Fourth grade do. ...	20	10	200	1	18	...	2	...		...	
Bugler ...	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	...		...	
First Class Constables ...	87	9	783	1	31	...	4	19		...	
Second Class do. ...	132	8	1056	...	59	...	7	28		...	
Third Class do. ...	259	7	1813	1	284	...	9	52		...	
Recruits ...	15	6	90	...	3	...	...	...		15	

E. Police.

(viii) Comparative statement of cases under the Penal Code handled by the Police during the years 1092 and 1093 M. E.

Division	Cases 1092: Charged	Cases 1092: Detected	Cases 1092: Percentage	Cases 1093: Charged	Cases 1093: Detected	Cases 1093: Percentage	Persons 1092: Tried	Persons 1092: Convicted	Persons 1092: Percentage	Persons 1093: Tried	Persons 1093: Convicted	Persons 1093: Percentage	Property 1092: Lost	Property 1092: Recovered	Property 1092: Percentage	Property 1093: Lost	Property 1093: Recovered	Property 1093: Percentage	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
													Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
A. Division...	401	337	84·0	304	262	86·1	638	429	67·2	408	281	68·8	17,758	12,785	71·9	9,456	5,166	54·6	
B. Division...	224	183	81·7	203	177	87·6	409	294	71·8	344	254	73·8	6,376	4,291	67·2	3,620	2,095	57·8	
C. Division...	95	78	82·1	111	87	78·3	156	113	72·4	163	101	61·9	3,277	1,821	55·5	2,927	1,766	60·3	
Total ...	720	598	83·0	618	526	85·1	1,203	836	69·4	915	636	69·5	27,412	18,897	68·9	16,003	9,027	57·7	

(ix) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1093 M. E.

Description of offences	Number of offences: Balance from 1092	Number of offences: Committed during 1093	Number of offences: Total	No. of cases disposed of in 1093	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced to: Imprisonment: Simple	Imprisonment: Rigorous	Imprisonment and fine: Simple	Imprisonment and fine: Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total	No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died or escaped during or before trial	Term of imprisonment: Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial: Persons*	Awaiting trial: Cases	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1 Offences against public tranquility, such as unlawful assemblies, rioting and affray and abetment thereof ..	5	28	33	24	270	57	..	1	..	..	56	..	57	104	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	9	
2 Offences by or relating to public servants ..	..	9	9	8	21	11	..	7	..	..	4	..	11	6	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	1	
3 Giving or fabricating false evidence and other offences against public justice ..	4	92	96	64	181	59	2	10	..	..	47	..	59	97	..	..	7	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	12	
4 Offences relating to coins, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5 Offences relating to weights and measures ..	1	41	45	45	56	40	..	..	..	..	40	..	40	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6 Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency, morals and other public nuisance ..	1	64	65	61	106	78	..	3	..	..	75	..	78	20	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	
7 Murder and abetment ..	..	3	3	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
8 Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment ..	2	6	8	7	20	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	
9 Causing death by rash or negligent acts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10 Attempted suicide and abetment of suicide ..	..	3	3	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11 Hurt ..	52	956	1008	967	2218	178	3	19	..	3	153	..	178	1929	..	..	2	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	41	
12 Grevious hurt ..	1	33	34	30	92	13	..	8	..	2	3	..	13	41	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	34	4	
13 Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ..	4	24	28	26	69	12	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	
14 Assault and use of criminal force ..	3	68	61	58	99	7	..	4	..	..	3	..	7	87	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	[illegible]	
15 Kidnapping ..	..	1	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16 Rape and attempt at rape ..	..	1	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 Other offences affecting the human body ..	..	4	4	4	7	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18 Theft ..	35	575	610	577	1140	455	13	302	..	7	61	72	455	551	..	..	57	24	69	78	75	17	1	1	..	..	..	150	33	
19 Extortion ..	..	5	5	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	
20 Robbery ..	2	23	25	22	65	5	..	3	..	..	2	..	5	58	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	
21 Dacoity ..	1	5	6	6	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22 Criminal misappropriation ..	1	9	10	10	18	4	..	2	..	..	2	..	4	14	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23 Criminal breach of trust ..	6	33	39	37	82	20	..	18	..	..	2	..	20	58	..	..	7	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	
24 Criminal breach of trust by public servants ..	1	3	4	3	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
25 Receiving or dealing in stolen property ..	..	17	17	15	22	9	..	7	..	..	1	1	9	6	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	
26 Cheating ..	3	15	18	18	25	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27 Mischief by fire ..	..	3	3	3	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28 Other mischief ..	5	93	98	90	240	13	..	2	..	..	11	..	13	205	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	8	
29 Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property	11	86	97	87	280	34	..	13	..	..	21	..	31	216	..	..	7	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	10	
30 House breaking ..	5	27	32	32	43	29	..	23	..	..	..	6	29	14	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
31 Forgery ..	2	6	8	8	22	5	..	..	..	3	2	..	5	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
32 Criminal breach of contract ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
33 Defamation ..	..	6	6	5	12	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
34 Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ..	7	12	19	15	30	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	21	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	
35 Offences against local and special laws such as smuggling, etc. ..	3	657	690	677	608	692	20	64	..	2	606	..	692	189	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	19	13	
36 Other offences not included in the above ..	..	6	6	4	14	5	..	1	..	..	4	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	
Total ..	155	2937	3092	2935	6119	1749	42	493	..	18	1117	79	1749	3812	..	..	176	62	94	87	97	26	4	3	4	..	..	549	157	

* Column 29 does not include the 10 persons awaiting trial at the end of the year in the Sessions court of Anjikaimal.

CHAP. V.

(x) Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1093 M. E.

F. Criminal.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported: Past year	Number of offences reported: Present year	No. of persons dealt with: Remaining at the end of the last year	Brought to trial: Arrested by Police	Brought to trial: Upon warrant	Brought to trial: On summons	Brought to trial: Voluntary	Brought to trial: On reference	Total: Past year	Total: Present year	Persons disposed of: Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
District Magistrate's Court ...	28	44	4	14	11	61	13	9	63	111	28	37	28	1	75	17	
First class do ...	276	243	65	88	46	546	2	...	595	682	143	123	239	1	1	176	
Kanayanur do ...	631	567	174	89	117	849	35	...	1182	1090	117	490	342	17	44	121	
Cochin do ...	531	331	77	135	68	380	...	...	914	578	293	26	200	7	27	43	
Cranganur do ...	282	241	6	63	21	280	3	...	425	367	109	113	118	..	13	27	
Mukundapuram do ...	395	366	39	160	76	466	34	...	766	736	206	250	203	26	64	54	
Trichur do ...	596	504	86	156	97	901	8	3	1043	1160	460	349	249	28	92	74	
Thalapilly do ...	395	367	30	97	40	647	3	...	730	787	321	215	197	1	17	23	
Chittur do ...	276	274	2	92	38	472	6	...	488	608	67	390	139	2	2	10	
Total ..	3495	2937	453	894	509	4605	99	12	6211	6119	1744	2023	1721	83	335	548	

(xi) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1093 M. E.

F. Criminal.

Tribunals	No. of appeals for disposal	Appeals rejected: Persons	Appeals rejected: Cases	Sentences Confirmed: Persons	Sentences Confirmed: Cases	Sentences Modified: Persons	Sentences Modified: Cases	Sentences Reversed: Persons	Sentences Reversed: Cases	Proceedings quashed: Persons	Proceedings quashed: Cases	Transferred: Persons	Transferred: Cases	Further enquiry ordered: Persons	Further enquiry ordered: Cases	Pending: Persons	Pending: Cases	Remarks
Chief Court ...	25	1	1	15	13	2	2	5	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	3	
Sessions Court of Anjikaimal ...	65	10	10	52	35	10	3	26	6	...	...	6	5	...	...	25	6	
do Trichur ..	13	...	...	10	8	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Total ...	103	11	11	77	56	12	5	36	13	...	...	6	5	2	2	30	11	
District Magistrate's Court ...	262	85	66	161	92	39	22	128	72	...	...	5	3	6	4	11	[illegible]	
Grand Total ...	365	96	77	238	148	51	27	161	85	...	...	11	8	8	6	41	14	

CHAP. V.

G. Jails.

(xii) Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jails in the Cochin State during the year 1093 M. E.

Stations	No. of prisons	No. of persons: Remaining from the last year	No. of persons: Admitted during the year	Total: Past year	Total: Present year	Daily average: Past year	Daily average: Present year	No. of persons remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and prisoners: Rs.	A.	P.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the jails
Central Jail, Viyyur ...	1	161	586	742	747	146·52	150·48	186	26,864	5	9	1·26	3 death
Ernakulam sub-jail ...	1	22	359	339	381	9·4	11·3	20	1,118	15	0	10·9	
Mattanchery do ...	1	5	121	155	126	5·09	2·5	5	408	8	4	7·84	
Cranganur do ...	1	...	85	82	85	3	2	3	308	6	5	3	
Irinjalakuda do ...	1	5	125	96	130	·25	·38	7	486	13	11	9·5	
Trichur do ...	1	3	140	141	143	5·3	3·3	10	437	6	6	8·1	
Wadakanchery do ...	1	2	137	96	139	4	3·4	10	367	13	0	4	
Chittur do ...	1	...	33	46	33	2·7	2·3	...	198	6	6	12·5	

(xiii) **Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1093 M. E.**

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during the year and received by transfer or remand		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year						Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value Rs. A. P.	Suits relating to landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000	Exparte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value Rs. A. P.	Average duration Y. M. D.	
Chief Court ..	..	...	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..		
Anjikaimal District Court ..	208	225	300	291	508	516	278	234	225	282	8,27,973 9 8	78	195	23	13	15	4	226	33	91	6	1	136	6,17,676 3 11	O. S. 6-15 S. C. 2-16	
Trichur do do ..	100	122	164	182	264	305	142	168	122	137	7,27,821 11 6	89	77	17	12	14	4	126	27	88	.	7	128	17,82,794 6 5	O. S. 10-2 S. C. 1-33	
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court ..	302	432	2665	2771	2967	3203	2535	2694	432	509	2,95,538 11 9	584	2232	5	1898	734	189	..	..	1090	98	130	786	2,49,024 12 4	O. S. 2-3 S. C. 24 S. S. 15	
Cochin do do ..	236	356	2991	2432	3227	2788	2871	2454	356	334	3,14,041 4 2	314	2050	68	1884	667	381	..	..	1581	60	61	752	3,00,978 13 3	O. S. 2-20 S. C. 20	
Irinjalakuda do do ..	296	448	3040	3234	3336	3682	2888	3260	448	422	2,26,249 11 3	498	2701	32	2561	612	61	..	...	2249	147	178	686	2,17,384 10 0	O. S. 3-10 S. C. 24 S. S. 25	
Cranganur do do ..	..	34	1323	992	1323	1026	1289	992	34	34	32,035 11 0	..	992	..	992	..	..	..	..	736	55	13	188	21,094 0 11	S. C. 21 S. S. 1-5	
Trichur do do ..	156	118	2818	2924	2974	3042	2856	2893	118	149	2,18,946 12 10	191	2688	45	2454	424	46	..	...	2000	211	27	595	1,94,758 0 2	O. S. 1-10 S. C. 24 S. S. 20	
Wadakanchery do .	217	233	1654	1751	1871	1984	1638	1640	233	344	1,50,526 1 6	89	1655	7	1329	384	38	..	..	993	61	5	581	1,33,728 10 10	O. S. 3-28 S. C. 1-27 S. S. 1-28	
Chittur do do ...	33	46	998	895	1031	941	985	875	46	66	1,12,144 13 7	31	848	16	560	280	46	..	..	500	68	15	292	1,02,654 5 8	O. S. 1-26 S. C. 11	
Panchayat Courts do ..	..	16	45	974	45	990	29	908	16	82	13,719 13 0	.	974	..	974	..	..	..	..	483	162	31	282	12,131 1 1	..	
Total ..	1548	2030	15999	16447	17542	18477	15512	16118	2030	2359	29,08,992 4 3	1819	14415	213	12186	3130	719	352	60	10406	808	468	4376	35,62,977 13 5	..	

(xiv) Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1093 M. E.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the end of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below six months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.				
Anjikaimal District Court ...	70	111	4,08,246 6 1	621	599	15,95,557 4 4	691	710	19,98,803 10 5	580	607	18,19,600 3 5	111	103	3,92,990 6 1	87	...	16	
Trichur do ...	37	43	1,93,051 6 0	267	222	5,58,108 7 2	304	265	7,51,159 13 2	261	231	4,88,486 5 0	43	34	2,62,673 8 2	27	6	1	
Total ...	107	154	6,96,297 12 1	888	821	21,53,665 11 6	995	975	27,49,963 7 7	841	838	23,08,146 8 3	154	137	6,55,663 14 3	114	6	17	
Ernakulam Munsiff's Court ...	52	60	7,494 1 6	3,777	3,600	7,09,697 13 10	3,829	3,750	7,17,191 15 4	3,769	3,598	6,98,216 12 3	60	152	18,975 3 1	148	4	...	
Cochin do ...	117	185	52,607 4 8	4,067	3,743	7,56,875 1 0	4,184	3,928	18,09,482 5 8	3,999	3,735	7,42,942 13 6	185	193	47,130 8 2	191	1	1	
Irinjalakuda do ...	139	277	62,145 11 3	3,030	3,286	3,86,727 9 10	3,169	3,563	4,48,873 5 1	2,892	3,213	3,70,255 11 7	277	350	78,617 9 6	338	10	2	
Trichur do ...	176	154	24,510 0 0	2,814	2,787	2,73,684 2 9	2,990	2,941	2,98,194 2 9	2,836	2,777	2,74,544 2 9	154	164	23,650 0 0	164	...	...	
Wadakanchery do ...	98	118	25,812 7 8	1,521	1,377	1,82,294 11 11	1,619	1,495	2,08,107 3 1	1,501	1,401	1,89,351 2 2	118	94	18,756 1 5	86	5	3	
Chittur do ...	44	63	12,327 15 11	1,191	1,165	2,22,196 13 7	1,235	1,228	2,34,524 13 6	1,172	1,174	2,20,504 6 2	63	54	10,950 7 4	54	...	...	
Cranganur do ...	...	29	869 14 8	774	924	30,331 10 11	774	953	39,201 9 7	745	923	30,192 11 6	29	30	1003 14 1	30	..	...	
Total ...	626	886	1,85,767 7 8	17,174	16,972	25,61,807 15 10	17,800	17,858	37,55,575 7 6	16,914	16,821	25,25,497 11 11	886	1,037	1,99,097 11 7	1,011	20	6	
Grand total ...	733	1040	7,82,065 3 9	18,062	17,793	47,15,473 11 4	18,795	18,833	65,05,538 15 1	17,755	17,659	48,33,644 4 2	1,040	1,174	8,54,761 9 10	1,125	26	23	

(xv) Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1093 M. E.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of: Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for re-trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year Rs. A. P.	Present year Rs. A. P.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year Y. M. D.	Present year Y. M. D.
Chief Court — Appeals ...	50	102	162	115	212	217	110	141	102	76	3,11,034 11 9	2,27,993 13 1	42	73	8	8	51	47	7	2	2	11	0 5 10	0 8 9
Chief Court — Second appeals ...	62	81	213	159	275	240	194	152	81	88	62,350 4 10	55,303 1 5	103	86	30	19	23	17	26	7	12	23	0 5 5	0 7 18
Total ...	112	183	375	274	487	457	304	293	183	161	3,73,385 0 7	2,83,296 14 6	145	159	38	27	74	61	33	9	14	34	...	...
Anjikaimal District Court A. S. ...	220	206	431	371	651	577	445	301	206	276	1,25,975 6 10	1,00,249 7 4	213	156	70	54	100	39	34	16	28	36	0 3 25	0 4 19
Trichur do A. S. ...	49	160	330	251	379	411	219	299	160	112	70,162 0 6	46,942 7 11	140	194	30	48	25	35	14	11	10	11	0 3 18	0 7 7
Total ...	269	366	761	622	1030	988	664	600	366	388	1,96,137 7 4	1,47,191 15 3	353	350	100	102	125	74	48	27	38	47	...	...
Grand total ...	381	549	1136	896	1517	1445	968	893	549	552	5,69,522 7 11	4,30,488 13 9	498	509	138	129	199	135	81	36	52	81	...	...

(xvi) Statement showing registration of documents in the several Registry offices of the Cochin State during the years 1092 and 1093 M. E.

Name of Registry Offices	Documents presented for registration 1092	Documents presented for registration 1093	Nature of documents presented: Mortgages 1092	Mortgages 1093	Sale-deeds 1092	Sale-deeds 1093	Wills 1092	Wills 1093	Money-bonds 1092	Money-bonds 1093	Miscellaneous 1092	Miscellaneous 1093	Documents registered 1092	Documents registered 1093	Value of documents registered 1092	Value of documents registered 1093	Documents of which registration was refused 1092	Documents of which registration was refused 1093	Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year 1092	Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year 1093	Remarks
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Cochin ...	8,059	2,675	1.008	924	782	643	8	17	87	22	1,224	1,069	8,050	2,664	22,14,645	18,73,401 4 6	11	12	1	...	
Ernakulam ...	2,964	2,561	1,080	977	579	527	5	12	7	12	1,293	1,033	2.948	2,546	18,22,108 14 1	15,97,884 4 3	17	16	2	4	
Kanayanur ...	3,138	2,069	1,139	788	660	459	9	4	4	2	1,821	816	3,122	2,066	11,61,643 12 9½	10.11,849 1 11½	11	7	...	1	
Mulanthuruthy ...	...	824	...	508	...	194	...	1	...	4	...	822	...	823	... ...	1,94,071 14 7	...	1	...	...	
Vellarapilly ...	912	784	395	391	147	112	3	3	29	17	388	261	9 10	783	2,10,113 1 11	1,74,396 8 5	3	1	...	..	
Kuzhupilly ...	2.317	2,138	844	788	469	600	8	8	45	37	951	810	2.305	2,131	13,18.140 1 ...	12,23,818 3 2½	14	10	4	...	
Cranganur ...	3.545	3.023	1,293	1.062	710	638	9	9	82	47	1,451	1,217	3.540	3,020	17,96,621 11 ...	15,43,914 2 2	5	2	...	1	
Mala ...	2,150	1.854	826	807	519	480	2	3	30	11	773	559	2,150	1.849	5,13,005 ... 11	4,42,899 6 5¼	2	9	...	2	
Chalakudy ...	3,264	3,269	1,192	1.263	841	952	6	8	17	15	1,208	1,031	3,268	3,268	7,65,502 4 6½	7,57,887 11 ...	3	2	...	...	
Irinjalakuda ...	4,373	3,823	1,753	1,538	996	930	6	9	35	27	1,583	1,319	4,362	3.820	12,19,157 7 2½	12,59,315 8 2	12	6	2	...	
Kattur ...	1.436	1,537	554	583	321	409	3	3	24	14	584	528	1,482	1.537	3,52,440 15 ...	4,50,572 5 10	5	...	...	...	
Nellayi ...	2,889	2,849	850	1,040	875	871	6	6	9	16	1,149	916	2,888	2,846	9.67,743 1 11½	8,59,281 ... 7	2	4	...	...	
Trichur ...	4,173	4,571	1,555	1,873	1,171	1,154	15	21	8	17	1,424	1,506	4,170	4,569	18,82,223 8 4	21,00,010 8 9	7	4	1	1	
Oorakam ...	2,274	1,997	731	778	612	489	8	9	6	3	917	715	2,272	1,994	6.42,326 ... 10	5 34,226 14 11	5	6	..	1	
Enamavu ...	3,398	2,631	1,144	1,010	750	581	6	15	50	45	1,448	980	3,394	2,631	12,54,630 6 4	9,57,972 10 4	4	4	...	...	
Mundur ...	2,418	1.983	815	724	691	576	7	10	28	24	968	649	2,415	1,981	5,75,415 15 8	5,28,934 8 1	3	2	...	1	
Pazhanji ...	2.232	2.285	780	859	439	441	10	17	74	81	929	887	2,232	2,282	5.93,168 2 4	5,78,919 ... 2	...	2	...	1	
Kunnamkulam ...	3,204	2.822	1,045	981	615	571	16	24	117	100	1,411	1,146	3,201	2,821	9,52,298 15 7	9,12,007 14 10	8	...	...	1	
Wadakanchery ...	1,836	1.915	484	496	577	578	9	22	17	17	749	862	1,836	1.914	5,40,707 3 11	6,03,445 14 1	...	3	...	...	
Chelakara ...	2,241	2,057	458	494	605	614	17	31	7	12	1,154	906	2,239	2,056	10,62,798 7 3	10,49,377 5 7½	2	2	...	...	
Chittur ...	2,130	2,038	610	552	502	475	19	12	75	62	923	932	2,129	2,024	30,44.193 3 10	22,11,226 2 7	1	8	...	1	
Nemmara ...	758	555	192	148	232	147	14	7	12	18	808	235	757	554	8,35,674 4 1	5,67,522 14 6	2	...	...	1	
Total ...	54,706	50,255	18,748	18,374	15,008	12,391	186	251	712	603	22,056	18,636	54,615	50,179	2,37,19,577 10 7	2,14,32,335 5 8	112	95	10	15	

I. Registration.

xvii) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the years 1092 and 1093 M. E.

Description	1092							1093							Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs.	A.	P.	Fees realised Rs.	A.	P.	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs.	A.	P.	Fees realised Rs.	A.	P.	
1	2	3			4			5	6			7			8
Mortgage deeds	18,708	86,00,995	5	0	31,847	0	0	18,352	79,76,422	1	5	30,771	12	0	* The correct total comes to Rs. 81,149—4—0 but, out of this, Rs. 3,303—3—0 relate to Cranganur funds and hence the balance of Rs. 77,846—1—0 only is shown. † The correct total comes to Rs. 87,837—4—0, but, out of this, Rs. 3,716—10—0 relate to Cranganur funds and hence the balance of Rs. 84,120—10—0 only is shown.
Sale deeds	12,980	62,61,073	7	7	20,976	9	0	12,378	57,28,915	13	2½	19,787	0	0	
Wills	186	...	...	...	748	0	0	251	...	...	...	1,004	0	0	
Money bonds	713	2,60,240	3	10	1,198	0	0	603	2,66,861	12	3	990	1	0	
Miscellaneous deeds	22,028	85,97,268	10	2	33,067	11	0	18,595	74,60,135	10	9½	28,596	7	0	
Total ...	54,615	2,37,19,577	10	7	† 84,120	10	0	50,179	2,14,32,335	5	8	* 77,846	1	0	
Fees for copies of registered documents ...	...	...	...	...	3,121	8	0	...	...	...	...	2,970	5	0	
Search fees	...	...	...	...	3,316	9	0	...	...	...	...	2,890	8	0	
Miscellaneous receipts	...	...	...	...	4,925	3	3	...	...	...	...	5,247	4	3	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	11,363	4	3	...	...	...	...	11,108	1	3	
Grand total ...	...	...	...	...	95,483	14	3	...	...	...	...	88,954	2	3	
Deduct expenditure	...	...	...	...	46,460	4	3	...	...	...	...	48,169	4	10	
Net savings ...	...	...	...	...	49,023	10	0	...	...	...	...	40,784	13	5	

CHAP. V.

J. Vital Statistics.

(xviii) Statement showing the Vital Statistics in the Cochin State for the year 1093 M. E.

Serial Number	Name of Taluk or Town	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1,000 of the population				Remarks
			Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Births		Deaths		
											Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	Cochin-Kanayanur Taluk	2,20,125	3,115	3,258	143	...	2,244	2,666	422	...	14·15	14·85	10·19	12·11	
2	Ernakulam Town ...	21,195	515	543	28	...	319	311	...	8	24·29	25·62	15·05	14·67	
3	Mattanchery Town ...	23,508	753	753	...	...	482	842	360	...	32·03	32·03	20·50	35·82	
4	Mukundapuram Taluk ...	1,93,930	2,974	2,821	...	153	1,986	2,579	593	...	15·35	14·54	10·24	13·21	
5	Trichur Taluk ...	1,46,182	1,555	2,023	468	...	1,012	1,656	644	...	10·63	13·83	6·92	11·32	
6	Trichur Town ...	23,574	1,103	1,099	...	4	609	660	51	...	46·78	46·62	25·83	27·99	
7	Talapilli Taluk ...	1,65,114	3,251	3,009	...	242	2,080	3,288	1208	...	19·68	18·22	12·59	19·91	
8	Chittur Taluk ...	76,583	993	810	...	183	829	954	125	...	12·96	10·57	10·82	12·45	
9	Chittur-Thathamangalam Town ...	14,704	670	583	...	87	426	472	46	...	45·55	39·64	28·96	32·09	
10	Cranganur Taluk ...	33,193	473	427	...	46	310	419	109	...	14·24	12·86	9·33	12·62	
	Total ...	9,18,110	15,402	15,326	639	715	10,297	13,847	3558	8	16·77	16·69	11·21	15·08	

K. Medical Relief.

(xix) Statement showing the medical relief afforded in the Cochin State medical institutions during the year 1093 M. E.

Hospital and Dispensary	No. of patients treated		Results of in-door patients				Expenditure			Daily average	Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absconded	Died	Remaining under treatment	Rs.	A.	P.		
Ernakulam General Hospital ...	22,619	1,396	1,226	2	108	60	* 27,276	7	4	183·97	* This also includes the salary of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer and office staff.
Tripunithura Dispensary ...	12,972	27	27	...	...	...	2,057	1	4	96·41	$ Rs. 2,909—10—6 met from the Cranganur funds.
do Palace Dispensary.	2,007	...	...	...	...	...	1,783	2	5	30·30	‡ Rs. 3,246— 8—1 met by the Forest Tramway Department.
Kandakadavu Dispensary ...	7,665	...	...	...	...	...	2,471	9	0	71·40	§ The expenditure met by the Jail Department.
Mattanchery Male Dispensary	13,483	...	...	...	...	..	1,479	0	4	82·05	
do Women's Hospital	16,624	993	922	...	17	48	10,266	1	3	134·40	
Narakal Dispensary ...	15,640	74	67	...	4	3	2,705	5	6	149·40	
Iyyampilly Dispensary ...	4,769	...	...	...	...	...	1,328	9	1	104·06	
Cranganore Dispensary ...	8,394	133	116	...	10	7	$ ...	...	...	65·10	
Mala Dispensary ...	9,501	11	11	...	...	...	1,716	13	9	55·22	
Chalakudy Hospital ...	25,908	347	307	...	28	12	2,985	13	5	137·13	
Kuriarkutty Dispensary ...	2,895	42	40	...	2	...	‡ ...	...	...	9·22	
Irinjalakuda Hospital ...	15,226	247	242	...	5	...	3,222	6	8	77·70	
Palapilly Dispensary ...	6,464	...	...	...	...	...	1,669	4	2	30·12	
Civil Hospital, Trichur ...	25,839	1,157	1,034	4	71	48	16,202	7	6	157·19	
Edward Memorial Maternity Hospital ...	7,860	707	660	...	25	22	6,600	14	3	69·60	
Central Jail Hospital, Trichur	1,204	83	79	...	2	2	§ ...	...	...	21·05	
Anthikad Dispensary ...	8,792	...	...	...	...	...	1,632	4	9	53·92	
Kunnamkulam Hospital ...	12,037	476	454	...	9	13	3,251	7	6	89·50	
Wadakanchery Dispensary ...	6,526	57	51	1	5	...	1,747	13	6	28·66	
Pazhayanur Dispensary ...	10,865	...	...	...	...	...	1,695	5	2	41·84	
Nemmara Hospital ...	10,192	125	114	..	5	6	2,188	6	1	62·05	
Chittur Hospital ...	7,063	84	76	2	5	1	2,830	3	4	44·41	
Itinerating Dispensary, Kozhinjampara ...	4,422	...	...	...	...	..	1,032	8	5	12·11	
Total ...	2,58,962	5,949	5,427	9	296	217	1,06,128	0	8	1806·81	

CHAP. V.

L. Public Works.

(xx) Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1093 M. E.

Serial No.	Description of work	State funds			Contribution			Total
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
1	Communications ...	64,756	1,57,465	2,22,221	5,113	1,134	6,247	2,28,468
2	Buildings ...	2,00,228	23,413	2,28,641	25,333	7,187	32,520	2,56,161
3	Irrigation ...	13,080	35,739	48,819	...	200	200	49,019
4	Miscellaneous public improvements ...	7,923	2,366	10,289	2,555	52	2,607	12,896
5	Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock ...	5,274	...	5,274	910	...	910	6,184
6	Petty construction and repairs ...	...	43,570	43,570	...	2,855	2,855	46,425
7	Refunds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Miscellaneous supervision charges on account of contribution works.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Wet cultivation projects ...	21,071	...	21,071	...	...	...	21,071
10	Water works ...	3,030	...	3,030	9,280	...	9,280	12,310
11	Hydro-Electric scheme ...	16,697	...	16,697	...	...	...	16,697
	Total ...	3,32,059	2,62,553	5,94,612	43,191	11,428	54,619	6,49,231
12	Establishment ...	73,875	...	73,875	5,211	...	5,211	79,086
	Grand total ...	4,05,934	2,62,553	6,68,487	48,402	11,428	59,830	7,28,317

M. Education.

(xxi) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the year 1093 M. E.

Agency	1092				1093			
	No. of schools	Number of pupils			No. of schools	Number of pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Government ...	137	19,143	9,962	29,105	145	19,671	10,225	29,896
C. M. Societies or Protestant Missionaries...	17	1,610	715	2,325	18	1,874	876	2,750
Roman Catholics ...	16	4,239	973	5,212	13	4,965	976	5,941
Native Priests ...	62	4,713	3,152	7,865	70	5,925	3,491	9,416
Native gentlemen ...	89	7,935	3,035	10,970	100	9,056	3,594	12,650
Masters themselves ...	9	1,009	415	1,424	8	1,362	419	1,781
Total ...	330	38,649	18,252	56,901	354	42,853	19,581	62,434
Unaided and indigenous.	1,053	15,808	6,523	22,331	576	7,704	3,733	11,437
Grand total ...	1,383	54,457	24,775	79,232	930	50,557	23,314	73,871

M. Education.

(xxii) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school-going age during the year 1093 M. E.

Taluk	Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	20,493	19,231	13,145	6,571	64	34
Cranganur ...	2,522	2,451	1,498	550	59	22
Mukundapuram ...	14,422	14,668	6,565	2,913	46	20
Trichur ...	12,528	12,985	11,386	5,073	91	45
Talapilly ...	12,019	12,748	6,865	3,284	57	26
Chittur ...	6,611	7,082	3,394	1,190	51	17
Total ...	68,602	69,115	42,853	19,581	62	28

M. Education.

(xxiii) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to caste or creed during the year 1093 M. E.

Class	Population		Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage of pupils to population		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Hindus ...	3,04,002	3,11,706	45,601	46,755	26,607	9,644	8·5	3·1	57	20
Christians ...	1,17,848	1,15,244	17,677	17,287	15,742	9,799	13·4	8·5	89	56
Muhamadans ...	32,707	31,115	4,906	4,667	1,004	77	3·06	·24	20·4	1·6
Jews ...	571	604	86	91	100	61	17·5	10·09	116·2	67·03
Jains ...	83	46	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animists ...	2,127	2,050	319	308	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parsis ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmos ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total ...	4,57,342	4,60,768	68,602	69,115	42,853	19,581	9·4	4·2	62·5	28·3

M. Education.

(xxiv) Statement showing the number and strength of Special Schools during the year 1093 M. E.

Schools	No. of schools	Strength	Remarks
Sirkar Training School	1	505	...
Industrial Schools	28	892	10 Sirkar, 4 aided and 9 unaided
Sanskrit do	17	399	Unaided
Koran do	79	2,218	do.
Music do	34	485	do.
Hebrew do	2	97	do.
Vedic do	19	244	2 aided and 7 unaided
Arabic do	11	305	Unaided
Drumming do	18	96	do.
Tamil do	2	65	do.
Total ...	206	5,306	

M. Education.

(xxv) Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial schools during the year 1093 M. E.

Industries	Boys	Girls	Total
Needle-work	...	242	242
Mat-making	193	62	255
Embroidery	...	201	201
Lace-making	...	201	201
Carving	23	...	23
Weaving	127	...	127
Slojd	205	...	205
Carpentry	96	...	96
Blacksmithy	19	...	19
Drawing	54	...	54
Electro-plating	14	...	14
Rattan work	35	...	35
Bell-metal work	11	...	11
Type-writing	7	...	7
Short-hand	15	...	15
Book-keeping	25	...	25
Commercial Geography	2	...	2
Correspondence	21	...	21
Banking	7	...	7
Vernacular Commercial	27	...	27
Total ...	881	706	1,587

CHAP. V.

M. Education.

(xxvi) **Statement showing the particulars as to the schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1093 M. E.**

Description of schools	No. of schools		No. of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year		Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
	1092	1093	1092	1093	1092	1093	Collegiate	Upper Secondary	Lower Secondary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sirkar schools	137	145	29,105	29,896	24,008	24,634	26,278	60,583	61,425	1,80,422	42,761	65,241
Aided schools	193	209	27,796	32,538	23,596	28,429	...	8,414	9,705	1,11,785	22,122	...
Total...	330	354	56,901	62,434	47,604	53,063	26,278	68,997	71,130	2,92,207	64,883	65,241

N. Military.

(xxvii) **Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Cochin State during the year 1093 M. E.**

Arms of service	No. of fighting officers and men					Total of men at the end of the current year	Details of the force at the end of the current year					Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers	Remarks
	At the end of the last year	Recruited this year	Casualties				No. of regiments or battalions	Number of men					
			Died	Invalided	Discharged or deserted			No. of guns	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men		
												Rs.	
Cavalry ...	12	7	..	..	3	16	..	..	1	3	12	2,198	Non-combatants, such as clerk, cobbler, blacksmith, syces and barbers are not included in the list
Sappers ..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	
Artillery ..	22	..	..	..	...	22	..	4	..	2	20	2,364	
Infantry ..	248	12	2	3	3	252	..	...	6	16	230	26,572	
Total ...	282	19	2	3	6	290	..	4	7	21	262	31,134	

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